# The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

## The Week.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has done well to extend the scope of the Civil-Service Law so as to bring within its operation all free-delivery post-offices, of which there are 601, instead of only the 53 which have as many as 50 employees apiece, the number of persons affected by the change being estimated at more than 7,000. The employees of the Weather Bureau elsewhere than in Washington, between 100 and 200 in all, are also put on the classified list. The only criticism upon this action is that it was not taken at the beginning, instead of the end, of Mr. Harrison's term.

The caucus of Republican Senators on Thursday appears to have agreed, in the words of a prominent member of it, "to do as little as we possibly can" during the remainder of the session. This displays a novel view of public responsibility. These Senators know and admit that legislation on subjects of the highest national concern is urgently desired by the people, yet they propose to stifle it. One exception they do make—"sanitary legislation"; that, they say, they are not disposed to "ignore." But why should they not ignore the popular demand for a national quarantine as well as that for financial and tariff legislation? Not one of these Senators had a "mandate" from the people, at the time of his election, on the subject of "sanitary legislation." Why should they not be as stubborn in blocking the popular will in that matter as in the far more vital measures relating to the currency and public taxation? But, say these sticklers for political courtesy, it is not for us to take any responsibility, and we leave everything to the incoming Administration. But this is the most transparent nonsense, and is proved to be so by the determination arrived at by the caucus to strain every nerve to retain control of the Senate after March 4. They thus say in one breath that legislation is urgently required, that it is not proper for them to touch it at present, and yet that they mean to make it impossible for anything to be done in the future either. Pope Pius IX. was never guilty of so futile and ridiculous a *non possumus* as this. But we do not believe this attitude of lumpish obstruction can be persisted in if the Democratic Senators do their duty. It is within their power to hold the noses of the Republicans to the grindstone, and they ought to do it. It is one thing to agree in a secret party caucus to disregard the popular will, and quite another to do it in an open yea and nay vote.

The report of the House Committee on Banking and Currency in favor of a repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act is the most encouraging step in either branch of Congress since the passage of the Bland-Allison Act in 1878. True, the Committee's recommendation embraces the coinage of the bullion already purchased under the Sherman Act. This is, except for the cost of minting, in no sense a harmful step. It makes no difference economically whether that bullion is coined or uncoined. Its sleep will be equally sound in either form. It will occupy but little more room in the shape of dollars than in the shape of ingots. In the other branch of Congress, also, the signs are encouraging. Senator McPherson's speech was on the right track in every way, but especially in the line of holding the Democratic party up to the text of its platform, which calls for the repeal of the Sherman Act in no doubtful terms. This clause of the platform, as Mr. McPherson convincingly showed, brought Mr. Cleveland more than 100 electoral votes that he could not otherwise have received. The resolution, or amendment to the McPherson resolution, offered by Senator Aldrich, is worthy of all acceptation. If it indicates what we have to expect from the Eastern Republicans when this fight becomes hot, it is highly encouraging. It affirms the purpose of the United States to maintain an adequate gold reserve for keeping all kinds of currency at par with the best kind, and expressly authorizes the President to replenish the reserve whenever necessary by selling the bonds described in the Act of July 14, 1875 (the Specie Resumption Act). It also authorizes the President to suspend the purchases of silver bullion whenever he may think it necessary to do so, and it stops them absolutely after the 1st of January next, unless in the meantime an agreement shall have been reached for international bimetallism. If the Republican Senators from the States east of the Missouri River will stand by the Aldrich resolution, there is a very good prospect of its passage at the present session.

Congressman Bynum thinks that there is no prospect of a repeal of the Sherman Silver Law unless the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 is restored. In the event that the opponents of the Sherman Act will offer the latter act as a compromise, he feels confident that it would be accepted. The reason why the silver men prefer the Bland Act is that it recognized silver as a money metal by coining the bullion purchased by the Government into standard dollars, whereas the Sherman Act treats this bullion as pig-metal, and issues Treasury notes against it redeemable in gold. There is no doubt that the Sherman Act has an educating effect quite different from that of the Bland Act. People do not generally understand the issue of circulating notes against pig-silver, and many persons are asking why they might not be issued against pig-iron as well. Very true. They might better be issued against pig iron, because that could be taken out and sold at any time to redeem the notes with. This educating influence is not to be bargained away lightly. We think on the whole that the Sherman Act can be endured better than the Bland Act, especially when we consider the redemption clause introduced into it which operates as a mandamus on the Secretary of the Treasury to keep all kinds of money at par with gold.

Senator Vilas put a black mark on the Anti-Option Bill on Thursday when he asked Senator Washburn if he was willing to make it applicable only to gambling contracts, *i. e.*, where there is no intention to deliver the property, but only to pay differences. Mr. Washburn declined to do this, because of the difficulty of establishing the intention of the parties. Then Mr. Vilas came down on the bill with a vengeance as an unconstitutional measure, as an attempt to deprive citizens of a right to trade in the products of the country, because, forsooth, some other people are liable to gamble. This is such a monstrous proposition that it needs only to be stated in this way to be condemned. Although Senator Sherman skulked, and acknowledged that he did so, when the question was put to him in this form, it is gratifying to find some Senators who have sufficient backbone to vote as they believe, and not as some ignorant people believe who write letters to them from the rural communities of their States. There is nothing more humiliating in Mr. Sherman's public career—not even his letter affirming the legality of paying the bonds with greenbacks—than his announced intention to vote, in deference to the opinions of a certain class in his State, for what he said as plainly as possible was a bad measure and would not accomplish the object in view.

In the course of Senator Aldrich's speech on McKinley prices last July, he asserted that, while in this country prices had declined between June, 1889, and September, 1891, about 0.75 per cent., in England they had risen 1.9 per cent. No one was able to get him to give his authority for this statement, and the fair presumption that his authority was his own unregulated imagination has now become a certainty through some tables published in the London *Bankers' Magazine* for November, 1892. In these Mr. A. Sauerbeck, who had previously worked out the scale of British prices from 1846 to 1885, brings his in-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vestigations down to date. His base line of 100 is the average of the prices for the years 1867–'73, and the relative figures for the six years following 1885 are, respectively, 69, 68, 70, 72, 72, 72. Thus it appears that prices were stationary instead of rising at the time to which Mr. Aldrich referred. Mr. Sauerbeck has also figured out the tendency of prices during the first nine months of 1892, and his results show a steady decline from 70 in January to 66.8 in September.

---

A morning paper has taken the trouble to get from Pension Commissioner Raum a statement that the outcry against fraudulent pensions consists of the "bald inventions of the enemies of the pension system." The absurdity of all charges against the "system" becomes apparent at once when we consider that no pension can be granted except on the certificate of the Secretary of War, for, says Raum—

> "The Secretary of War is not only the custodian of these records, but he is the judge of the question of the service of the soldier and of his honorable discharge; and no man can have a pensionable status in this office for an alleged service that is not certified to by the Secretary of War, or upon a discharge that is not verified by the same authority."

So, in the case where a man was drowned while wading across a stream in Georgia, and a pension was applied for and obtained by his widow on the ground that his constitution was so undermined by military service twenty-five years ago that he could not make head against the current, would the Secretary of War be bound to be acquainted with this state of exhaustion and the cause of it, constituting "a pensionable status," or would he merely know that somebody of that name once served in the army? There was a case discovered in Maine a few weeks ago, where a man was drawing a pension who had never been in the army at all. Somebody of the same name had been in the army and had died ere a grateful country could reach him through any of its eagle-eyed claim agents. So his namesake stepped in and saved the honor of the nation by applying for the pension himself, and was not prevented from getting it by any gift of omniscience on the part of the Secretary of War.

---

The settlement of the disputed electorship in Oregon made the actual division of the Electoral College clear for the first time since the ballots were cast, almost two months ago. The Supreme Court decides that one of the three votes from that State belongs to the Populist candidate, who was supported by the Democrats, against the Republican claim that there was some technical irregularity in the matter which ought to defeat the plain will of the majority of the voters. In three other States there is also a division of the electoral vote, Michigan, under the district system, choosing nine Republicans and five Democrats, while the Democrats get one member of the college from Ohio and the Republicans one from California. In Ohio there was blundering by members of both parties in marking the first name on the ballot, by which the Democrats profited more than their opponents, while in California one Democratic candidate for Elector was cut on personal grounds by enough Democrats to let a Republican slip in, although the rest of the ticket won by from 200 to 650 votes. This is the second time such a thing has happened in California, one of the Hancock Electors in 1880 having been scratched for similar reasons by enough Democrats to allow the choice of a Republican. If the contest in either 1880 or 1892 had been as close as in 1876, the plain choice of the people of the whole country as between the two parties might have been defeated by the action of a few hundred voters in one State, who were actuated by personal hostility against a man whose only part in the election could be to cast a purely formal vote in the electoral college. Such a risk shows the peril which inheres in this system of choosing Presidents.

---

Cleveland has in all 277 electoral votes, Harrison 145, and Weaver 22, a majority for Cleveland over both Harrison and Weaver of 109. There has been nothing to compare with this since Grant's sweep in 1872, when he had 286 of the 366 electoral votes, as there had been nothing to compare with Grant's record in 1872 since Pierce obtained 254 of the 296 votes in 1852. The contrast with 1872 is most marked when the Southern States are left out of the account. Twenty years ago Grant carried every State in which slavery had not existed—21 in all. This year Harrison lost of these 21 Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nevada, and California—without counting the stray votes against him in Oregon, Ohio, and Michigan. In 1872 the Republican candidate received every one of the 228 electoral votes belonging to the Northern States. In 1892 the Republican candidate in those same States (leaving out of the account the seven States since admitted to the Union) received only 130 out of the 261 electoral votes to which they are now entitled.

---

The Commissioners appointed last year to report amendments to the revenue laws of this State have made a brief but excellent preliminary report. This is a recommendation that all revenue for State purposes be collected from certain specific sources such as corporations, inheritances, licenses, etc., dispensing altogether with the machinery of assessment of real and personal property, and relinquishing these to the counties and municipalities to do as they please with. This is a step in the right direction and a movement towards peace and quietness in this troublesome matter. It is now for the first time within reach of the State, as the debt has been paid off and as no tax for general purposes was levied last year. For those who do not ordinarily keep the run of such things, it may be well to mention that the State collections are of three kinds, viz., for general purposes, for canals, including canal debt, and for schools. The canal debt having been eliminated, the cost of maintenance of the canals might properly be included in the tax for general purposes. Then the tax for all State purposes may be easily collected from specific sources, as that of Pennsylvania is, with the difference, however, that we need not have, as Pennsylvania has, a State tax on personal property. All steps towards tax reform should be directed towards ridding the community of this tax, not because it is unjust *per se*, but because it cannot be justly collected, and because its burdens fall exclusively upon a few extra-conscientious people and upon decedent estates in the hands of the surrogate. This is the universal testimony of tax commissions. Yet there is nothing that legislators cling to with more frenzied zeal than the general property tax. It is possible for the State proper to dispense with taxes on both real and personal property. Such a reform will dispense with the State Board of Equalization, and we shall hear no more of the shifting of burdens from the interior upon the broad shoulders of the city through that agency. Whenever the system suggested by the Commissioners goes into effect, New York city will pay as much in proportion as she does now or is likely ever to pay under the existing method of equalization, but she will pay it without any sense of injustice, and this is a weighty matter in itself.

---

Gov. Flower's recommendation that all of the State's pecuniary contributions to agriculture be turned over to Cornell University, with power to apply the same in such manner as the Trustees and Faculty of that institution may devise, is excellent. It ought to be carried into effect without delay. The agricultural disbursements from the State Treasury, except the portion specifically set apart as premiums for agricultural fairs, have become as distinctly a part of the "spoils system" of politics as the work on the canals or the appointments of wardens in the State prisons. When the work of getting delegates for Mr. Hill's snap convention was in progress, one year ago, one of its most noticeable features was the misguided zeal of the Dairy Commissioners' agents in the various counties. These fellows were earning their bread and butter by working for Hill. This was the only kind of butter they were acquainted with or were expected to concern themselves with. The Dairy Commission was started with an appropriation of $10,000 for the purpose of suppressing oleomargarine. The expenditure has grown

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to $100,000 per year, while the fight against oleomargarine is not a whit more effectual than it was in the beginning. The Governor mentions some "intelligent suggestions from official sources with regard to the care, feeding, and breeding of cattle." No such suggestions, we venture to say, have ever come, or ever will come, from the "heelers" who draw stipends as Dairy Commissioners' agents in this State. It is extremely doubtful whether any portion of the $300,000 that the State expends nominally on agriculture is really a benefit to that branch of industry. Whether it is or not, it is quite certain that Cornell University is the only well-equipped agency for applying the money to the end for which it is ostensibly appropriated.

---

The formal verdict of the New York Presbytery in the Briggs case, as agreed upon on Monday, lacks something of entire frankness. It expressly denies "approval of the critical or theological views" of the accused Professor, yet is forced to say that he is "fully acquitted of the offences alleged against him." But if he is fully acquitted, then he *has* the "approval" of the Presbytery in the only sense in which they were called upon to give it—that is, in declaring his views not to be heretical. They were not asked to say whether they individually agreed with him in all respects, but whether his views, as published, were consistent with the standards of the church. In deciding that they were consistent, they officially approved them, and there was no reason for letting Mr. Facing-both-ways appear to deny the fact in the official verdict. We suppose the qualification was put in out of regard to those alarmed conservatives who predict that the denomination is going over to rationalism. But this very meeting of the Presbytery showed that the Presbyterian Church contains another class whose sensibilities must also be consulted—men of tender consciences who refuse to be put into a false position by ecclesiastical shuffling. Dr. Clark, one of the oldest and most honored pastors of the Presbytery, withdrew on the ground that he had been deceived in regard to the strictness of subscription required of a Presbyterian minister, and that the decisions of the Church had destroyed the liberty which he supposed he had the right to enjoy. This is the best commentary on the attempt of the Committee who drew up the verdict to stave off an irrepressible conflict with gentle words and unmeaning distinctions.

---

If a bitter Catholic controversy is to be precipitated on the country on the heels of the Briggs trial, as that followed the Andover troubles, more people than ever will be disposed to take to the woods. When an infallible Pope finds it as impossible as a locally independent church to keep things running smoothly, it begins to look as if any ecclesiastical system would find human nature too much for it. So far, it is true, the greater part of this immense Catholic "conspiracy," as some papers are calling it, has been blown up in the froth of their own columns, but if the remarks attributed to Archbishop Satolli on Sunday are not pure forgery, it cannot be denied that affairs are somewhat critical. For a Legate of the Pope to characterize a document, endorsed by the Archbishop of New York, as "ignoble," "vile," "reprehensible beyond expression," and filled with "cowardly malice," is not exactly an invitation to join in chanting, "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

---

It used to be said that the French Canadians who came to this country for work generally returned to their own land after they had acquired what would be for them there a competency. But this tendency appears to have been checked of late years, and in many parts of New England the immigrants of this class are settling with the evident intention of staying. A report from Woonsocket, R. I., shows that the French Americans of that town have within the last three years increased their real estate and personal property to the extent of over $300,000, and Woonsocket seems not to be exceptional in this respect. It is not many years since New Englanders generally viewed the French Canadians with distrust, if not alarm, but we observe that the Worcester *Spy*, a representative journal, has now reached a different conclusion as to them. "If," it says, "all those who have come to this country in the past had turned to with such a will to win success, and had entered into the spirit of the institutions of the country, as have the great body of these men and women who have come down to us from the North, the United States would not now be discussing the advisability of putting up the bars because of inimical foreign immigration."

---

Gen. M. M. Trumbull publishes in the Chicago *Open Court* an interesting letter which he received from Earl Grey last summer, giving the history of Peel's abandonment of the idea of "seeking for what is called reciprocity from foreign nations when we admit their produce to our markets." Earl Grey says it was Ricardo who knocked this out of Peel's mind:

> "The addresses condemning this proposal which he moved in 1843 and 1844 were introduced by speeches of first-rate ability, and produced a very remarkable effect. He showed conclusively that it would be impossible to make any effectual progress towards freer trade while the policy of insisting upon reciprocity was adhered to, and that this policy had for its base the false notion that formerly prevailed among commercial nations that it was their interest to secure what was called a favorable balance of trade."

The Earl says he narrowly watched Sir Robert Peel while these speeches were being delivered, and saw him visibly wilting under their power. So certain was he of this that he said to Ricardo at the time: "Though we have been counted out, you have gained your object, for I am much mistaken if you have not converted Sir Robert Peel." Sure enough, after those debates, Peel never renewed his attempts to obtain concessions from foreign nations before reducing duties on imports, and was never influenced afterwards in lowering customs taxes by the fact that other countries did or did not admit British goods on favorable terms. In 1846 he openly and emphatically insisted that this was the true policy. Ricardo's argument is just as irresistible to-day for Americans as it was then for Englishmen; but the difficulty is to find a statesman nowadays of Peel's open-mindedness.

---

All attempts to account for the Panama Canal money spent in this country, said to have been upwards of $2,000,000, have failed. Mr. Thompson of Indiana, ex-Secretary of the Navy, answers for his own salary of $25,000 per year, but nothing more. This would account for not more than $200,000 for the whole period. Mr. Appleton of Boston answers for a smaller sum paid to himself for engineering and other services of a legitimate nature. Nobody else has answered for anything. Yet it is known that a very large sum was spent in the United States, over and above what was paid for the Panama Railway shares. It would be interesting to know what use was made of this money. It is to be hoped that the Paris investigation will throw some light on this dark subject. When the exact amount of the American fund is disclosed, it may be worth while for our Government, as an act of international comity, to find out what direction it took.

---

Word comes from Cuba that the Autonomist party, or Home-Rulers, have determined to take part in the coming election of Deputies to the Spanish Cortes. For some time they have chosen to emphasize their disgust with the government of the island by refraining altogether from voting. But a part of their demands has already been granted by the new Ministry in Spain, in the shape of a considerable extension of the suffrage, and they now propose to express their gratitude by trying to elect representatives to go to Madrid and threaten the Government with all sorts of direful things unless Cuba is allowed to manage her own affairs. There is no great chance, however, that they will be able to make much of a showing at the polls. Indeed, it is shrewdly suspected that the new Spanish Administration has made a show of liberality in Cuban matters precisely for the purpose of getting the Autonomists to stand up and be counted, and thus become ridiculous.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

### *THE ALLEGED APPRECIATION OF GOLD.*

IT WAS Mr. Balfour, we believe, who estimated, in his recent speech in Lancashire, that gold had appreciated on the average 1 per cent. a year for the last thirty years. Let us assume this to be correct, and let us ask who has been hurt by it and who has been helped by it.

Taking first the case of the majority in many of our modern societies—those who depend for support upon their wages and salaries—it is clear that such an appreciation of gold must have helped them. A man who has worked for the last thirty years at a dollar a day finds that his wages, compared with their original value, have become a dollar and thirty cents a day. It may be said (and it may be true) that if the standard of value had not varied, he would now be getting $1.30 in that standard, but it is undeniably true that this figure would have been attained only by successive rises, and that in every case the rise would not have been obtained until after it was earned, the employer profiting in the interval. Probably in many cases the rise would not have occurred till long after it was due, for working people know little about monetary science, and those who were at work during the civil war speak regretfully of the high wages they got then, although for the most part their real wages were lower than before or since. A nominal lowering of wages is to these people more to be resisted than the real lowering caused by higher prices, and it admits of no doubt that, so far as the rate of wages depends upon human volition, laborers will protect their interests better when money is appreciating than when it is depreciating. Those who are concerned for the laboring classes, therefore, will not be disposed to substitute a cheaper money for gold in the payment of wages.

It follows that to the extent to which those receiving wages have benefited by the appreciation of gold, those paying wages have lost. Altogether the greatest losers in this way have been the great transportation and manufacturing corporations. These bodies receive little sympathy and perhaps deserve no more than they receive. However this may be, few persons will maintain that gold should not be the standard because its use compels our railroads and industrial trusts to endure a steadily increasing burden in the payment of wages. The class of capitalists is as a rule the best able to look out for its own interests, and it certainly needs no protection against such an insensible appreciation of gold as 1 per cent. a year. It might facilitate the operations of our captains of industry could they know that prices would remain the same, but the danger arising from so slight an annual fall would disorder few of their calculations.

The third great industrial class, that of the landlords, remains to be considered. This class is perhaps, nowadays, little more popular than that of the capitalists, but in this country the enormous number of freeholders renders it dangerous to denounce them. In so far as they have rented their lands for long terms at a fixed money rent, they are the gainers by falling prices and their tenants are the losers. But in this country long terms are extremely rare, and the loss of one per cent. a year for a short period would not be felt as a burden by most tenants.

According to economic theory, these classes exhaust the population of the economic world, but in common parlance there remain two others, the debtor class and the creditor class—the one interested in the depreciation of the standard of value, the other in its appreciation. These classes have never been scientifically defined, but it is possible to state their species. The debtor class must obviously be composed of solvent and insolvent debtors—of those who have property sufficient to enable them to pay what they owe, and of those who have not. But insolvent debtors do not seem to be greatly affected by fluctuations of the standard of value. As they cannot pay their debts, it makes no difference to them whether they are a little more or a little less. In the case of solvent debtors it is necessary to consider the nature of the property which is the real security for the money that they have borrowed. Here we find that where it is personal property, as is to a great extent the case of men in active business, the period of credit allowed is very short. Most promissory notes and loans upon collateral are for days or months rather than years, and the appreciation during such brief periods is altogether immaterial. If it is found to be burdensome, these people are entirely able to protect themselves by reducing the rate of interest, or contracting their business if it does not return them a satisfactory profit upon borrowed capital.

There remains the class of borrowers upon real estate, unquestionably a very large class, many of whom are well to do, many, especially farmers, not having large resources. But even in their case it is to be remembered that in the first place loans upon mortgages made by individuals are almost always for not more than five years, oftener for three or under, so that the loss by the appreciation of gold is limited in duration. In the second place, it is probably the case, certainly the case if the census returns are trustworthy, that real property has appreciated much more than gold during the last thirty years. Those who have borrowed money to buy real estate with have, therefore, upon the whole been favored by the general course of prices, and as a class have made more than they have lost by the appreciation of gold. And in the third place, the rate of interest upon capital has greatly fallen during recent times, so that borrowers have been able to renew their loans upon extremely advantageous terms, gaining more in this way than they have lost by any enhancement of the standard of value. Undoubtedly there are many exceptions to these general rules, but it cannot be denied that upon the whole owners of real estate have in this country obtained so much "unearned increment" that it does not become them to complain of their relatively insignificant losses through the appreciation of gold.

Turning now to the creditor class, what has been their lot? They have seen the rate of interest upon their capital fall nearly one-half within the recollection of the present generation. If they are receiving a slight increase of return owing to the appreciation of gold, it is less than they have otherwise lost, and they clearly have not fared so well as the debtor class. There seems to be little equity in trying to deprive them of this slight gain for the benefit of classes that have made much greater gains. Upon the whole, it does not seem difficult for any man of common sense to satisfy himself that the outcry over the appreciation of gold is altogether unreasonable, and that it is juster and safer to let matters go on with a gold basis than to disorder everything by listening to the numberless schemes urged by bimetallists and silvermen.

No reference has been made to borrowers for very long terms of years, because such borrowers are exclusively governments and great corporations. Such borrowers have undoubtedly had to pay the penalty of taking their chances for such prolonged periods. The game has gone against them and in favor of their creditors, but it might have been the other way. In any case the burden of Government debts has small concern for us, since ours, both national and State, are so nearly paid off. As to railroad corporations, their debts are falling in all the time, and each time that one comes due the option of renewing it or not, and the terms of renewal, are in their own hands, leaving nothing for them to complain of. The same is true of the debts of municipalities.

If we are committed to bimetallism, the considerations presented here are sufficient to show that it is because of an ignorant outcry and a deluded sentiment, and not because of any injustice that has resulted or that will result from the exclusive use of gold as a standard of value.

### *THE GOVERNMENT AND SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.*

THE past year has brought the relations of the Government to missionary schools for the Indians, carried on by various denominations, into unusual prominence. For some time there has been a vague feeling on the part of many of the friends and supporters of such schools that sectarian contest and friction were developing over the question of Government grants of money in aid of them, in a very deplorable manner, and the opinion has often been

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expressed that the whole system was vicious and should be abolished. Yet few could have been prepared for the rapid spread of the movement actually to do away with that system which marked the year 1892. A compendious record of the action taken by various church authorities will show the drift of sentiment.

The Presbyterian Assembly at Portland, Oregon, resolved last May that "the practice of appropriating public money for the support of sectarian schools among the Indians, as is now done in the contract schools, ought at once to cease." The Baptist Church has never taken any money from the Government for its own Indian schools, and so was perfectly consistent in memorializing Congress, as it did at Philadelphia last May, to pass a constitutional amendment prohibiting such grants, and also prohibiting the States from aiding any sectarian school or society. On May 9, 1892, the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha, besides condemning the system, voted that none of the missionary societies working under its sanction should "receive from the national Government any moneys for educational work among the Indians." The United Presbyterian Church, in General Assembly at Allegheny in the same month, protested against "all Government appropriations for the denominational Indian schools and for other sectarian purposes as unconstitutional." The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church voted at Baltimore, on October 19, that "subsidies from the Treasury of the United States in aid of Indian education ought neither to be sought nor to be accepted by this church"; and a week later, at Hartford, the American Missionary Association (Congregational) took similar action.

These denominations are the principal ones, next to the Catholics, that support Indian schools, and the serious change that the action they propose would make in the present policy of the Government may be seen at a glance. Out of the $2,291,650 appropriated by Congress in 1892 for the support of Indian schools, nearly one-third, or $611,570, was given to sectarian schools. The Catholic schools had by far the larger share of this amount, their part being $394,756. We presume that this was fairly their due on the existing basis of contracts made according to the number of schools. Certainly, it is not to be supposed that the present Administration would have allowed them more than their just due. Indeed, if anything is to be inferred from the Catholic outcry against Commissioner Morgan, heard in some quarters, it is that he had not given them all they were entitled to. We know nothing of the merits of this somewhat acrimonious dispute, and refer to it only to say that of itself it is a strong argument against such mixing up of Government and religion. The entanglement has been steadily growing more serious and burdensome. In 1886, the Indian schools under church direction received but $228,259, and in six years, as we have shown, the amount was nearly trebled. In the same period the quarrelling and recrimination have also increased threefold, it would seem, and it is time that the whole system should be abolished.

At the annual Mohonk Conference of the Friends of the Indian, last October, this question was discussed at some length. The general fear appeared to be that the Catholics would not follow the lead of other churches and give up their Government aid. Dr. Ellinwood said:

> "I do not believe that the Roman Catholic Church is going to give up its hold on the contract schools without a tremendous struggle. I have this feeling, that, if we withdraw on the Protestant side, the result will be that more and more schools will be put down in the category of Catholic schools, and that the surest way to the establishment of a relationship of Church and State will be right along that line."

Another speaker argued that the Catholic Church could not afford to put itself in the position of being the only church seeking funds from the Treasury for sectarian uses, and that, even if it did, the question would take such shape that the system would soon go down in any case. Moreover, a letter was read from Bishop Marty, President of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, in which he said that his Church "will endeavor to provide for her own, no matter what the State may do."

What the State ought to do at the earliest possible moment is to attend to its own Indian schools, and let the churches attend to their own. The two cannot be mixed without mischief. Commissioner Morgan has found religious prejudice, injected into a question of public policy, to add new terrors to office-holding. Most important of all, a great principle is at stake. Already the argument has been brought forward by a Catholic of high standing: "We have just as good a right to our proportion of the public-school funds in the several States as we have to our proportion of the national funds for the education of Indians, and this latter right is conceded." The premises of such an argument ought to be destroyed at once. Since the coming of Monsignor Satolli, with full powers from the Pope, the temper of the Catholic Church on the question of the public schools has undergone a great change. The time is now promising for a movement to reaffirm in legislation the American principle of the absolute independence of Church and State, and no better beginning can be made than by breaking off the connection of the Federal Government with religious bodies, through the Indian schools.

## *MAYOR GILROY'S MESSAGE.*

MAYOR GILROY'S message reads very well and "draws attention" to a variety of interesting topics, on one or two of which he speaks with authority, while on the rest his opinions are of no more value than the first man one meets in the Hoffman House café. For instance, there are very few busy men who would cross the street to know what he thinks about quarantine, or immigration, or the public health, to which he devotes considerable space, for with these things he has not, and cannot have, anything to do. About sewerage he gives some information which he acquired while acting as Commissioner of Public Works; about the aqueduct, which he got from the Commission that Tammany has tried to overthrow and discredit; about the street-paving, as to which he is well informed. The rest of the message consists simply of suggestions of enterprises in which he thinks the city ought to engage, and all of which would have something in them for Tammany. The value of suggestions, however, depends largely on the source from which they come, or, in other words, on the character of the man who offers them. Both Mr. Croker and Mr. Hewitt, for instance, know a good deal about the government of this city, but suggestions by Mr. Croker would be received very differently from suggestions by Mr. Hewitt, even in matters on which they were equally well informed.

Our object in commenting on Mr. Gilroy's message at all is not, however, to discredit what he says, but to call attention to what he ought to have said and has not said; or, in other words, to a fatal defect in it, a defect so serious that it is not going too far to say that it ought to be guarded against by law. It is a defect, too, which was very manifest in the Governor's message also. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the law under which the Mayor of New York holds office will find that the sole independent power, the sole power for the exercise of which he only is responsible, is the appointing power. All his other powers are exercised in common with several other persons, whose votes have equal weight with his own, on different boards. The appointing power is by far the most important of all, because the local administration, which Mr. Gilroy says he desires to be "efficient, economical, and progressive," must depend for its efficiency and economy and progressiveness on the quality of the men who fill the administrative offices. Many people, in thinking of administration, local and other, think of it as a machine of some sort which is wound up and then jogs on like a clock with mechanical regularity. It is nothing of the sort. It consists of a group of men paid for doing certain things in a certain way. Maladministration consists of bad conduct on the part of these men; good administration consists of good conduct on the part of these men; and the ultimate responsibility, of course, falls on the person or persons who select them and supervise their work.

Now, the chief, almost the only, duty of importance imposed on the Mayor of New York by law is the filling of the offices. This is his special function. It

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was made his special and exclusive function in 1884, under a strong public sense of the mischief that was done by compelling him to share the appointing power with the Board of Aldermen. This was found to work badly because it divided the responsibility, and divided responsibility in administrative matters generally means no responsibility whatever. When the Mayor was released from the necessity of getting the Aldermen to confirm his nominations, people felt that they had accomplished a great reform, for, said they, inasmuch as the quality of the administration depends on the quality of the officers, we shall now know whom to blame when the quality is bad. Therefore, when the Mayor is talking about the work which is not carried on by his appointees, he is simply gossiping about government much as men are wont to gossip in the café. His observations, for example, on quarantine and immigration are about as valuable as his observations on the present condition of France would be. They may be sound, but they have no sort of importance. But when he is talking about the manner in which he has himself exercised his great and exclusive mayoral function of making appointments to office, of supplying justice for the poor through the police courts, of supplying security against fire through the Fire Commissioners, of supplying honesty and skill in street repairs through the Street-Cleaning Bureau, and the proper regulation of the liquor traffic through the Excise Commissioners—then he talks business. This is, or would be, the "message" people want to have, and of this the mayoral message ought, we hold, mainly to consist.

Strange to say, on this topic Mr. Gilroy has not a single word. Between his assumption of his office on Monday week and the issue of his message on Thursday he performed by far the most important acts he will have to perform during his term of office, in making eleven appointments, the only acts of his administration, probably, for which he will be solely responsible. But the message does not contain the slightest allusion to them. It ought to tell us who Michael T. Daly, the new Commissioner of Public Works, is, and what are the qualities or experiences which have marked him out for this place. It ought to describe minutely the claims of the four new police justices, and especially those of Joseph Koch, the late Excise Commissioner, and give Mr. Gilroy's reasons for believing that they will fill the place of magistrates in a great city so as to be an example and encouragement to the honest, sober, and industrious poor, and a terror to evildoers of every degree. But he does not say one word about them, and this omission really makes his message a mockery. If the Comptroller had followed his example, he would have discussed the tariff, the silver question, and the Bimetallic Conference, but have made no mention of the municipal finances.

The collateral objections to this kind of message, though not so obvious, are also very serious. Exhortations to citizens, and especially the poor foreign citizens, to "coöperate" with the authorities in attempts to "improve the outward condition of the city," to "serve the convenience of the people," and to "address themselves to the problems which await solution with patience and courage," and so forth, come with a bad, not to say ridiculous, grace from a functionary who, almost on the day he takes office, proceeds to display in the most marked way within his reach his contempt for the very first conditions of efficient administration, and for the very foundations of public order, by his choice of subordinates. A very large proportion of these Tammany worthies are well known to the criminal and semi-criminal classes as old barroom and gambling-house and dog-fighting acquaintances, and old companions in "big drunks"; and therefore moral exhortation from the man who has picked them up and put them in places of dignity and emolument is well calculated to excite the merriment of the thoughtless. The truth is, the time for preaching from our present class of rulers is past. They ought either to stop writing "messages" or make them very brief. But better still would be a legal provision requiring them to give the reason for their appointments to office, as judges are compelled to give the reasons for their decisions. We all like to listen to anybody who talks on subjects which he understands, but every decent man is restless under sermons from the ungodly.

## *THE JEWS IN EUROPE.*

EVEN such a cool-headed and cautious observer as the London *Economist* declares that the hostility to the Jews on the Continent—that is, in Germany, Russia, Austria, and Hungary—is becoming a very serious political phenomenon. Everybody knows what the anti-Semitic movement in Russia is. It has led to expulsion of Jews from the country on a vast scale and the subjection of those who remain to a persecution which will either compel them to emigrate or make the successful pursuit of any respectable calling impossible for them. Matters have not gone as far as this in Austria, but the feeling against them is rising, and the hostility of the peasantry to them in Hungary is so great that they are in constant danger of their lives. In Germany there has been a great revival of the anti-Semitic movement, which the present Emperor tried to discourage when he came to the throne by dismissing its leader, Herr Stoeckel, the Court Chaplain. But it has never been anything like what it is to-day. A certain Ahlwardt is now at the head of it, and he recently, in one of his violent speeches, accused a Jewish contractor of having furnished bad rifles to the army and obtained their acceptance through bribery. When put on trial for libel, he produced documents stolen from the War Department, showing that there was some trifling foundation for the charge in the fact that some rifles in a large contract had been found defective. But the trial so endeared him to the public that he was elected to the Reichstag by a majority of three to one; the Conservatives, although he is a Liberal, all supporting him. An anti-Semitic plank was then put in the Conservative platform asking for the exclusion of the Jews from all public offices, and the Reichstag, by an overwhelming vote, gave Ahlwardt his seat, in spite of his condemnation to five months' imprisonment.

The *Economist* ascribes the hatred of the Jews in Germany to jealousy of their success in trade and in the professions, to German pride of race which the Government encourages as a help to patriotism, to the Jews' love of distinction and display, to a "certain satiric insolence of tongue," and finally to "their separateness, by their ceremonials and by their habit of intermarriage." But, as it points out, no change in the character or manners of the Jews is likely, even if possible. Nothing the Government can do, therefore, can make them more acceptable to the German public, and it is equally impossible to attempt to give expression in legislation to the popular dislike of them. They play too large a part in all the great interests of the State to be made objects of persecution, inasmuch as they number among them some of the most distinguished men in every calling. There are signs in France, where the Jews have, since the Revolution, been more comfortable than in any other European country, of the same growth of hostility to them among all classes. The press is becoming more and more savage in its denunciations of them, and shows more and more disposition to make them responsible for all financial scandals.

It is difficult to account for all this, but it is safe to say that the spread of the anti-Semitic feeling is a product, more or less direct, of the socialistic feeling which is now in the air in every country, and seeking expression by all sorts of channels. Its most marked feature is a vague hostility to the rich in trade and manufactures and banking; and in Germany the Jews are made to stand for wealth in general and take the blows intended for it. In France, the Socialist hatred of the well-to do is now expended on the "bourgeois," or black-coated people at large, but there are signs that it may yet be concentrated on the Jews, and especially Jewish bankers and capitalists. Apropos of this there is in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a remarkable article, by Vicomte Melchior de Vogüé, on the present crisis in France, in which he makes the prevailing unrest all over the Continent a rising against the domination of wealth over modern communities, not unlike, and in fact the legitimate successor of, the rising of one hundred years ago against the feudalism

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the landed aristocracy. He argues that it is absurd to talk any longer, as the economists do, of wealthy men as simply capitalists discharging an economic function; they are the real rulers of the nations, through their influence of one sort or another on the legislators, and through their control, as employers of labor, of the lives of the poor. They have, he says, displaced both royalty and aristocracy and religion in shaping national policy and defining national interests, and they have become as contemptuous of opinion, as a political or moral force, as ever were the great landholders of the old régime, when one of them had Voltaire cudgelled by a valet. He sneers at the press as a countervailing agency, by pointing out the way in which the public, which once accepted the press as "pure thought" direct from the brain, has now, through sheer force of habit, come to accept it as the product of a factory, worked, like cloth factories, simply for dividends—a phenomenon which he says sheds a flood of light on the situation. In other words, he considers the Socialist movement an insurrection against plutocracy, which has its prototype in the Revolution of 1789.

## THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TORONTO, January 4, 1893.

THE philosophical interests in this country have been the last to feel the need of united effort. Perhaps it is because philosophers are the most independent of men. Some would say it is because they are the most polemic of men. Yet their common ideals and aims should make them the most brotherly of men. It is interesting to note that the movement towards the formation of associations in this department came from the side of psychology, that aggressive and just now somewhat exacting science.

The American Psychological Association was formed last summer at the instance of that far-seeing man, President Hall. The session held at the University of Pennsylvania last week (December 27 and 28) was accordingly the first regular programme. No one, I think, who attended the meeting failed to be impressed with the quite unusual enthusiasm of the members, and the still more unusual peace and serenity that prevailed in all the discussions. It was really an *irenicon*—a message of good-will at the Christmas season—this cordial statement of agreements and differences in one branch, at least, of philosophy.

I say "a branch of philosophy," because the policy of the Association clearly looks towards such a statement of its platform. Among its "charter members" are men of different philosophies and different psychologies, and in the admission of new names the two questions to be asked, as I apprehend, are these: Is he a genuine psychologist? and, Is he a peaceable man? For we are determined—if my breath of the atmosphere of the Philadelphia meeting was well drawn—not to harbor men who do not wish well to the ideals and methods of legitimate academic and scientific psychology, nor men, on the other hand, who lack that breadth of view which constitutes philosophy, or that courtesy of spirit which makes of its adversary a friend.

The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. Stanley Hall; Vice-President, George T. Ladd; Secretary, Joseph Jastrow. The business of the body is largely in the hands of an Executive Council on which many of the larger universities are represented. The programme was not long. It comprised papers by Cattell, Hall, Nichols, Pace, Witmer, Sanford, and Bryan, besides others informally presented. A full report of the proceedings is to be published in the *American Journal of Psychology*, and afterwards in independent form. Of these, perhaps the one of most general interest, apart from Dr. Sanford's observations on dreams, which have already gone the rounds of the newspapers, was President Hall's account of the "History and Prospects of Experimental Psychology in America." While presented as a sketch merely—an indication of the springs of the rising current of present-day interest and effort—it contained a relative estimate of men and events in the immediate past. Dr. Hall attributes to three men, all educators as well as philosophers, a preponderating psychological influence. These three are Mark Hopkins, Hickok, and McCosh. It is notable, as Dr. Hall remarked, that Dr. McCosh was the first in America to recognize the importance of "physiological psychology" and the necessity of cultivating it. It occurs also to the present writer to inquire whether Dr. McCosh was not the first influential educator, who was also a theologian, to recognize and teach the doctrine of biological evolution in this country. It is well, amid the cross-currents of the present and the multitude of details of new research, to look backward to the sources from which we inherit our tendencies, and to the men to whom we owe our inspirations.

A "breezy stimulus" was brought to the meeting by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard, who has recently come from Freiburg to be director of the Harvard Psychological Laboratory. Dr. Münsterberg gave us an hour of rapid German, and stirred up a vigorous discussion—as his work always stirs discussion—upon the very foundations of experimental research. This discussion, as well as others, was enriched by the contributions of Prof. Titchener of Cornell, who, besides exemplifying the Leipzig degree—now no rare thing here—brings also the philosophical training of Oxford University.

The Association decided not to take part, in an official way, in the congresses of the World's Fair, preferring to leave its members free to give their support to such arrangements and plans as might be agreed upon by the various World's Fair congress committees. I may also say, for the benefit of those who have not seen the announcement in the philosophical journals, that the International Congress for Experimental Psychology has made a similar decision—*i. e.*, not to hold an extra session in America this year.

The next meeting of the American Association is to be held at Columbia College, New York, during the Christmas recess, 1893. Reports of the present meeting may be had shortly from the Secretary. J. M. B.

## MONEY AND LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, November 27, 1892.

PROBABLY few countries have in a year suffered a greater loss of prosperity without reaching a crisis than have some of the Australian colonies. Of the causes that have contributed to this loss, the most direct is the sudden inability to borrow money for public works, and the resulting change in the position of the laboring classes. For many years New South Wales and Victoria had only to announce in London their desire to float a loan, to have the amount required over-subscribed at once. Since the Baring crisis England has become more cautious about lending its money to far-distant countries, however different their government and method might be from the ill-fated Argentine. The colonies already committed to public works, undertaken when money was easily obtained, for a time hoped to carry these on, and, rather than abandon them, paid continually higher rates for their loans, thus depreciating still further their own credit, till finally the climax was reached, and the amounts desired were not forthcoming.

In previous years Government expenditure had found employment, in one colony or another, for a large population of laborers, as well as contractors and storekeepers, who suddenly found themselves unprovided for when such works as railways, bridges, and improvements to harbors and rivers had to be suspended. Naturally such men sought for employment in other industries, only to find themselves involved in direct conflict with the labor-unions and classed everywhere as "black-legs." Nowhere have labor-unions till now had greater power than in Australia, being able to limit the number of their members, inasmuch as the Government found work for so large a proportion of the outsiders. The leaders of the unions failed to appreciate the changed position, and with their old-time pride ordered on no reasonable grounds a strike of about 7,000 men employed as miners at the Broken Hill Silver Mines, while in Sydney and Melbourne there were over 10,000 men equally capable out of work. This strike collapsed at about the same time as that at Homestead, Pa., and for the same reasons—exhaustion of funds and abundance of non-union labor. The unionists have changed places with the unemployed, and it remains to be seen whether they will not in turn find themselves treated as "black-legs" when trying for work of another kind. Hard though the lesson has been, there can be no doubt that the results of this strike will be beneficial to the colonies, in bringing about a fairer adjustment of the rewards of capital and of labor. The hard-and-fast scale of wages enforced by the unions must become elastic to suit the needs of the times, and, more than all, their leaders must understand that agreements can no more be broken with impunity by them than by their employers.

For several years there went on in Melbourne the wildest speculations in land and buildings imaginable. In the main streets of this city of 400,000 inhabitants land brought higher prices than in Broadway, New York. Magnificent buildings were erected that, if fully occupied at fair rentals, could not return 1 per cent. on their cost to-day. Many of these are absolutely tenantless. Finance companies and building societies arose in great numbers, and their shares quickly went to heavy premiums, though paid up to but a small proportion of their ultimate liability. With the collapse that has necessarily followed, such shares became valueless, and the holders are in most cases ruined, as the further liability, so little thought of at first, must now be collected by a liquidator or assignee in bankruptcy. Such changes seldom come without some criminal acts being discovered, yet, considering the marvellous ease with which money was obtained,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the record is comparatively a clean one. None of the causes of depression affects seriously the real industries of the colony; the wool clip and the wheat harvest are as sound as ever, the production of silver is increasing every year, and this year, too, the gold mines have been unusually successful. Undoubtedly the cities are too large in proportion to the country, but new countries have suffered from this centralization before. The Australian colonies afford a safe and legitimate field for the investment of the capital of older countries, provided reasonable care is taken and gambling profits are not sought. One of the greatest dangers of previous years, drought, has been materially lessened by artesian boring and water conservation.

In climate Australia has many advantages. Labor in the open air is practicable the year round, and clothing and fuel need not be specially provided for the winter. Sheep and cattle need never be sheltered. The governments are certainly most favorable and many laws are admirable. The United States has already successfully borrowed our Ballot Act, and in time may adopt the equally excellent system of land titles known as the Torrens Act. Conspiracy against the laws for the maintenance of order has been boldly and severely punished, even when such conspiracy consisted merely of words from which no actual violence resulted, and the Government in power knew that they were thereby risking the votes of many of their supporters. Equally boldly in New South Wales have those directors and managers of financial institutions been punished who conspired to the issue of false balance-sheets and misleading prospectuses. Victoria has been slower, but there is as yet little reason to doubt that she will act equally well.

Hence from this depression real good may come. What is most needed is the reëstablishment of colonial credit in London, and this will easily and at once follow on federation. That there are many difficulties in the way is easily appreciated when one remembers how hard it was for the American colonies to unite even in the face of a great common danger. Many private interests may have to be sacrificed to the general good, but it may safely be said that adversity has brought the possibility of federation far nearer than the formal meetings in more prosperous days; and that this result may be soon reached must be the desire of every well-wisher of Australia.

J. E. Bullard.

## FOREIGN JURISDICTION IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, December 10, 1892.

For several reasons one may justify himself for having resolved to write to you on this subject once only, and that not before the moment of departure from this country: first, because most people here believe, with Mr. Chamberlain, in 'Things Japanese,' that it is a "thorny question" of which they are "utterly sick and weary"; again, because on this subject a mature opinion alone can be of any value; and, finally, because the publication of conclusions such as those here recorded is infallibly the signal for personal abuse from a section of the foreign press here, which, at the distance of several thousand miles, can be borne with greater equanimity.

I sing, then, the theme of foreign jurisdiction in Japan; of that form of invasion of national sovereignty which consists in maintaining indefinitely a staff of foreign judges and foreign sheriffs within the confines of an independent state; of a system that substitutes foreign laws and foreign procedure for the sovereign rules of a civilized nation; of a policy that denies efficacy to the merest police regulations until they have been confirmed by the assent of seventeen States, scattered all over the globe, some of them less worthy in all that makes national character than the State over whom they domineer; and of a legal arrangement which avowedly rests on the theory, false in fact and abhorrent and humiliating to every Japanese patriot, that the courts of his country are incapable of administering even a mediocre justice between man and man. The American nation is the only one which recognizes, in its relations with Japan, the true notion of exterritoriality—that it is a jurisdiction delegated by the sovereign of the country to certain foreign agents to administer certain abnormal rules of conduct in limited classes of cases. But even in this its best aspect it rests on an assumption of jural deficiency and legal incapacity which is now amply proved to have lost whatever foundation it once had.

The rationale of exterritoriality was concisely expressed by Secretary Fish, in 1871, when he wrote to Minister De Long:

"All that has been sought by the Christian Powers is to withdraw their subjects from the operation of such laws as conflict with our ideas of civilization and humanity, and to keep the power of trying and punishing in the hands of their own representatives."

This is the whole basis of exterritorial jurisdiction in Japan. The diplomatic documents of the times, in which the epithets "semi-barbarous," "semi-enlightened," "despotism," and the like are freely used, indicate clearly the nature of the dominant conception. Epithets such as these never had any foundation in fact. The right of Japanese culture to receive in the fullest degree the title of a civilization is still to a certain section of people an impassable *pons asinorum*, but it is open to a demonstration as easy and as various as is the Pythagorean proposition.

All that could serve, forty years ago, as the basis of a claim of exterritorial jurisdiction, was the undoubted presence of a feudal framework in the government of the country. Even this never seemed a sufficient basis to Townsend Harris, the negotiator of the treaty. He declared that the claim was "against his conscience"; and the then Secretary of State (Marcy) regarded it as an unjust interference with the municipal laws of a country. But this framework of feudalism disappeared many years ago. Japan had long since outgrown it; and it fell away, amid the cannon-smoke of 1868, like a rotten scaffold which has been left about a completed mansion and finally falls at a tremor of the earth. With it disappeared the outward disfiguring incidents of a feudal state of society. It may be safely said that there is little more left of feudalism to-day in Japan than there is in Germany. As for the inner substance—the degree of refinement to which the art of living has been carried, the private and public virtues of the people—it is inexcusably invidious for us to assume to judge them in any other spirit than that in which we would criticise Italy, France, or any other political equal of Europe. Let any one come to Japan in the spirit of a learner, and he will find that it has lessons of life even for self-contained America.

The exasperating thought to the sensitive Japanese (and that is every Japanese, when the national honor is touched), is that, while the bonds of exterritoriality are fast about his country, other nations whose irregular and irresponsible justice constantly calls for diplomatic intervention are endowed, by an Occident birth (so to speak), with an autonomy which some of these very offenders join in denying to Japan. When the Japanese subject glances over our diplomatic history and reads the incidents of the *Virginius* in Cuba, of Van Bokkelen in Hayti, of Wheelock in Venezuela (to name no others), and realizes that every one of these States is as much beyond his own in international rights as it is behind in much that makes for civilization, it is no wonder that he regards Treaty Revision as first and foremost a question of redeeming the national honor. He need not claim that justice is administered in his country in any manner that could be compared to that of any nation of the earth. Certainly he could not say that the British or American resident could find everything here that he would meet in his own courts. There are certain features of his justice which an Anglo-Saxon cannot expect to find anywhere duplicated. *Quot homines, tot sententiæ*, and the rule applies to nations also. But I am free to say (knowing something of Japanese courts and not very much of European) that I should as willingly be tried in a Japanese court as in that of any Continental nation—and more willingly, in some respects.

To give an instance, the penalties (especially the fines) of the Japanese Criminal Code are considerably lighter, strange as it may seem to some, than in our own country. This was recently well illustrated by the recent action of the British representative in Japan, when he gave assent to the new Game Regulations and promulgated a British draft; for the penalties of the Japanese ordinance reached a maximum of from 20 to 50 dollars (Mexican), while those of the British Order reached from 50 to 100, with the added alternative of a term of imprisonment. In general practice, too, the Japanese courts seem to run to much lighter terms of imprisonment. Again, the foreigner is everywhere here treated with much more consideration than in continental Europe—for reasons which cannot here be explained; and a foreigner may count on more courtesy in a Japanese tribunal than the average commoner could look for on the Continent.

After all, what is it that goes to make a proper administration of justice? Is it good laws? Then most emphatically there is justice here; for Japan has laws equal to the best in Europe. They are the product of a concert between the best foreign and native experts, and have been two decades in preparing. Is it competent judicial officials? There are now some 1,250 in all, nearly half of them trained in Western law; organized into courts on a most approved plan; stationed in every province and county of the empire; and comparing more than favorably with English and French courts in the despatch of business. Many of them lack experience, but that is a defect which time is every day curing, and is certainly not to be emphasized. Is it that the nation must have certain fundamental notions of law and justice? Then it can be demonstrated that Japan is one of the most law-abiding nations in the world; that it possesses a legal and judicial history dating back at least to the days of Charlemagne; that such institutions as banks and exchanges, with their accompaniments of checks, bank-notes, bills of exchange, and "futures," have been familiar for 200 years in Japan; that the judiciary of the last two centuries developed their precedents in a manner differing little in spirit from that of the judges of England; and that a system of procedure and of substantive rights was then worked out, containing in essence all the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

titles of European law, and corresponding in general trend to Continental rules. Mr. Blaine, in 1881, in language which there could have been no evidence to justify, predicated of this people "an utter *incompatibility* of habits of thought on all legal and moral questions," which, with other things, "made it impossible to trust the persons, the property, and the lives of our own people to such a jurisdiction." Of this I can only say that a more cruel libel was never penned in our diplomatic history. So gross a misconception can be compared to some of the ignorant notions of the United States that lodged in many British heads for decades after the Revolution. But time has brought its revenges. "All that has been sought," said Mr. Fish, in the passage above quoted, "is to withdraw their subjects from the operation of such laws as conflict with our ideas of justice and humanity." Yet four weeks ago, twenty-one years after this sentence was penned, an accused murderer, Carstens, arraigned in a Yokohama tribunal, demanded that he should be tried in a Japanese court, not in the German consular court, disclaiming his German nationality for the specific reason that he could hope under the Japanese Code, but not under the German, for a certain diminution of penalty on the ground of extenuating circumstances. Thus in 1892 we are presented with the spectacle of a subject of a leading Western Power "seeking to withdraw" himself "from the operation of a law" of his own State because the corresponding law of Japan is less "in conflict with his ideas of justice and humanity."

It is time that we recognized for Japan the validity of the honorable principle enunciated by Secretary Marcy nearly forty years ago, during a diplomatic incident with Austria:

"The system of proceedings in criminal cases in the Austrian Government has undoubtedly, as is the case in most other absolute countries, many harsh features, and is deficient in many safeguards which our laws provide for the security of the accused. But it is not within the competence of one independent Power to reform the jurisprudence of others, nor has it the right to regard as an injury the application of the judicial system and established modes of proceeding in foreign countries to its citizens when fairly brought under their operation. All we can ask of Austria . . . is that she should give American citizens the full and fair benefit of her system, such as it is. . . . She cannot be asked to modify her mode of proceedings to suit our views, or to extend to our citizens all the advantages which her subjects would have under our better and more humane system of criminal jurisprudence."

If this is good law for Austria, it is even better law for Japan, for the legal system of Japan to-day is probably much better than that of Austria forty years ago. On the principle here set forth, Japan may surely claim that the long-standing indictment against her be quashed without delay, and that her judicial autonomy be once more restored.

And now, in conclusion, who is responsible for this indictment, as it is accepted by the Western States of to-day? First, tradition, and the inertia of diplomacy. The traditions are of two centuries ago, and rest on notions long exploded. The inertia is due to that diplomatic love of the *status quo* which at once establishes and endangers the delicate equilibrium of international forces. Diplomacy will never "move on" from a position of vantage till the policeman of public sentiment lifts his club.

Second, the local opinion of the foreign settlers in the open ports is on the whole against the surrender of foreign jurisdiction. It is idle to say of these communities, as some friends of Japan have reported, that their members are of such a character as to discredit their opinions on any subject. Those whose opinions go to mould the local sentiment are for the most part reputable men and gentlemen, and need not be gratuitously slandered. They are simply mistaken—and this may be said, as a low-tariff champion may criticise the alleged delusion of protectionist manufacturers, without in any way impeaching their good faith. Our views can never be independent of our interests, our national qualities, our opportunities for information, our *milieu*—and the error here flows from all of these sources.

But, third, it is nursed and expanded and disseminated by one or two resident editors, whose pens, with fatal malignity, devote themselves incessantly to the denunciation, in superlative terms, of the general depravity of the Japanese race, and in particular their incapacity to administer justice in their own land. These men (in the practice of their profession) seem to have lost all sense of honor, fairness, and veracity. They will deliberately pervert an opponent's arguments, carefully conceal from the public any but their own side of a case, falsely attribute to others statements and opinions never made or entertained, and invariably attribute to acts the worst motives. Yet these are precisely the persons who talk loudest of the integrity and general superiority of the Western races. As a demonstrative instance, selected from among many, let me chronicle briefly a recent *exposé* of one of these journals' methods. Writing from the ex-parte statement of a foreigner who had laid an accusation of theft in a Japanese court, it broadly charged Japanese laws with being "fundamentally opposed to our notions of right and wrong," and it named, as the instance which "eclipsed all others in blundering stupidity," the discharge of the accused Japanese by the Court in the above case. It said, in the course of the controversy:

"What we do not profess to know has nothing to do with our argument. What we do know is that a coolie, taken in the act of thieving and seen by three witnesses who gave evidence in court, was acquitted. If acquitting a man under such conditions is Japanese law and justice, then it is entirely foreign to European ideas, and that is all we wish to prove."

Put in such a way, the failure of justice might be conceded, though no allowance is made for the Judge's opinion of the witnesses' credibility. But the above comments were all based on an ex-parte statement, and were published before the proceedings of the Court were made public, as they were within a few days. The main facts, it then appeared, were as follows:

"No coolie was arrested. The man arrested was one Yamamoto, a merchant. A Mr. Green found him apparently superintending the felonious transportation of certain tea, a portion of which belonged to the firm, and had handed him over to the police on suspicion. A Chinaman, Lo, a shipping clerk of the firm, testified that he had hired the house to which the tea was being transported, that three Japanese, of whom the accused was not one, were superintending the transportation, and that the connection of the accused was limited to the procuring of a key to the house, at Lo's request. A Japanese employee of the firm testified that the firm's employees had made a mistake in transporting to that house (this being the fact that had excited the suspicion of the accuser). Finally, the head of a company of coolie-porters testified that he had received orders from the employee Lo to carry the tea to the house in question."

What a complete misrepresentation was the former statement ("which we do know") will easily be seen; and the journal in question could not avoid admitting it. One could give a dozen instances to the same effect in almost as many instances, and the one here selected gives only a faint idea of what sometimes occurs. It is journalism of this sort which keeps the community in an unnatural ferment, festering public opinion with the venom of its sting, and irritating sores that might have healed long ago. It is a fact that these journals, flourishing as they do within Japanese territory, assume a tone of arrogance and abuse towards the whole Japanese nation which can only be compared in our country to that of the Anarchist papers of Most and his fellows. In Europe they would speedily encounter the prohibition of the law, if indeed they were not first drowned in libel suits. As it is, they find protection under the ægis of Exterritoriality. They know that their occupation must disappear with that worn-out institution, and they defend it. But to its speedy dissolution every well-wisher of Japan must look forward, and meantime may do what little he can to hasten that end. J. H. W.

# Correspondence.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS CAUCUS.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In your issue of yesterday you make severe comment upon the method pursued by the friends of Mr. Lodge in promoting his election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts. You criticise both the fact that a caucus of the Republican Representatives was called, and that it was called at such an early date. The facts are these: Six years ago, when an election for Senator was held, the two houses did not agree in their separate action, and met for joint ballot. On the first vote, the Democrats, being a minority of the whole body, cast a merely complimentary vote for one of their own party. Mr. Dawes, one of the Republican candidates, received the votes of only a minority of the Republicans; but before the vote was declared, Mr. Dawes's partner, a Democrat, arose and changed his vote and cast it for Mr. Dawes. He was immediately followed by the greater part of the Democrats, and the election of Mr. Dawes on the first ballot was thus secured. After the fact of the Democratic action was evident, a number of Republicans who had voted for their candidates also changed their votes; but the fact, nevertheless, remained that the minority candidate of the Republicans was elected by Democratic votes. Ever since that time it has been the determination of the active Republicans that the Republican party, so long as it formed a majority of the Legislature, should control the election of the next Senator, and to that end should nominate its candidate in party caucus before meeting in joint convention. At the next Senatorial election the Republicans were practically unanimous in favor of reëlecting Senator Hoar, and therefore no caucus was held because none was needed. But when the Republicans held their State Convention this autumn, the following plank was adopted by unanimous vote:

"We are to choose a State Legislature which shall elect a United States Senator, as well as care for our State affairs. We believe that the Republicans in that body should nominate in caucus and elect a United States Senator without seeking the advice of, or combinations with, any other political party or parties."

Some time afterwards sixty-nine Republican Senators-elect and Representatives-elect issued an invitation to the other members of their

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

party who had been elected to the Legislature, to unite with them in calling and attending a joint caucus to nominate a Republican candidate for United States Senator "on such a date as the signers of the call may subsequently determine." The total membership of this Legislature is 280, of whom 195 are Republicans. One hundred and sixty-four Republicans, or about four-fifths, signed the call for the caucus. A circular was then issued indicating the available days for the caucus, and stating that the date of the caucus would "be determined by the wishes of a majority of all the signers of the call," and requesting an indication of preference upon a form enclosed. Of 161 who expressed their wishes, 127 united in favor of holding the caucus on the 4th of January, the day when the Legislature was to be organized. It is a matter of public knowledge that the caucus was held on that day, and by a very strong vote nominated Mr. Lodge as the Republican candidate for Senatorship.

These are politics, and partisan politics, but they are not Hill politics. Mr. Lodge and Mr. Hill are both politicians, but they have nothing else in common. One is no more to be classified in the same category with the other than the Massachusetts Legislature is to be likened to Tammany.—Very truly,

CALM OBSERVER.

BOSTON, January 6, 1893.

**[We are glad to have our correspondent's testimony to the fact that six years ago the "active Republicans" of Massachusetts resolved to preserve the party majority in the Legislature from the influence either of public opinion in the choice of United States Senator or of independent sentiment within that majority, as well as from the risk of that sort of coalition by which Charles Sumner was elected to the United States Senate. This exactly conforms to the wishes and dictates of the Machine, whether it be a Hill Machine, a Tammany Machine, or a Lodge Machine. That a State Convention could be brought to pass a resolution like that quoted proves that the sway of the Machine is undisputed in Massachusetts—not that we have made an absurd charge against Mr. Lodge.**

**Without, however, arguing the point further in our own behalf, we will cite the speech made in the caucus itself by Senator Butler, an opponent of Mr. Lodge.—ED. NATION.]**

"I confess that as a Republican I am greatly surprised at the action of this caucus. . . . We have had too many actions in our old commonwealth to regret; we have had too few actions over which we could well rejoice. Way back—perhaps two years ago, in some instances—one of the candidates who has been suggested with reference to this great and honorable office [Mr. Lodge] began his efforts to obtain it. He used methods and resorted to practices never before heard of in this commonwealth with reference to this office. The State Convention passed a resolution demanding a caucus—an extraordinary thing to do—and prior to the election on November 8 this State was raked over with a fine-tooth comb, not in the interest of the Republican party, but in the interest of the man who is a candidate for this place. I do not stand here to detract from his reputation for ability or his standing as a Republican; but I say this, that before everything we are Republicans, and as Republicans we cannot afford to do this thing. Mark you! However this may result, whatever may be the action taken by this caucus, it will not do anything to solidify that beloved party whose representatives we are.

"I could point my finger to many things which have been done by this candidate which are not in keeping with the dignity with which this office has been contested in the past. I do not wish to impute to him things which are beneath a man as a man, but I do mean to say that they should not be done by a man who is a candidate for this great and honorable office, for this office, the highest in the gift of the people of this commonwealth. There has been such a use and abuse of the Machine in his campaign that the precedent may be established in this State that no man can go to the United States Senate in the future except by resorting to similar means. In New York State it is supposed to be a very objectionable thing for a man to use the Machine to secure an election to the Senate. Are we to say by our action that in Massachusetts for a man to get to the United States Senate he must follow along for years with the Machine, using its power to further his own interests? Now, I appeal to the record of the Republican party. Where in the past, in this State, will you find such an instance of Machine manipulation? Nowhere. Men have stood up and announced their willingness to be candidates for the United States Senate, and the judgment of the people of the commonwealth has been made up, not by the special and individual efforts of any man, but by the great consensus of opinion which has grown up until it has become so formidable that it has been powerful to place a man in that high office."

## BALLOT REFORM IN THE COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is not often, at least since the days of Chief-Justice Marshall, that a sound political doctrine is enforced by a legal decision before it has become well established in the mind of the community at large. When a new political question comes before our courts, its importance is too often obscured by a cloud of technicalities, and fails of appreciation by judges who are keen enough at untying knots in the law of commercial transactions or real estate. The California case of Eaton vs. Brown, 31 Pacific Reporter 250, decided in October last, is therefore a rather unusual instance of help given by the bench to the cause of political reform in a matter of the highest importance. It was there decided, by a unanimous court, that the provision in the California Ballot Law allowing a "straight" party ticket to be voted by a single cross-mark was unconstitutional and wholly void.

"It is," said the Court, "an attempt to discriminate against classes of voters, and its effect, if allowed to be valid, would be to subject such classes to the alternative of partial disfranchisement, or to the casting of their votes upon more burdensome conditions than others no better entitled under the fundamental law to the free and untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage. . . . We hold that this provision destroys the just and equal and uniform operation which in an election law, of all others, is demanded, no less by the express terms of our fundamental law than by the genius and spirit of our institutions. It is therefore void and inoperative. There should be no party designations printed at the head of the tickets, because there can be no voting by stamping such designation. Voters can only express their choice by placing a stamp opposite the name of their candidate in the blank space left therefor, except only in the case of Presidential electors, who may, under the law, be voted for in groups by a single impression of the stamp."

What is said above about the spirit of our institutions is not without its meaning. It ought not to be forgotten that the system of marking individual names belongs to the essentially democratic colonies of Australia, where universal suffrage prevails, while the partisan device of marking a straight ticket by a single cross originated under the limited suffrage of monarchical Belgium. Apart from this, though, the soundness of the decision cannot be questioned, and it is a precedent that could well be followed in Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin, where the partisan form of ballot is used, as also in Pennsylvania, where it exists in a modified form. New York and New Jersey might be added but that the laws of those States would seem to be beyond judicial cure. To those ballot-reformers who have seen their efforts for the true Australian system marred by partisan legislatures, the possibility of judicial relief is indeed cheering.

CHARLES C. BINNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1893.

## A WOMAN ON THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. George William Curtis, in his inaugural address as Chancellor of the University of the State of New York, counted himself peculiarly fortunate in occupying a chair in the Board of Regents ennobled by a long line of distinguished occupants. "Each of my colleagues," he adds, "traces a kindred ancestry of his chair, and, contemplating the men whom he succeeds, each acknowledges with me that in the truest sense *noblesse oblige*." Mr. Curtis expressed no wish as to the person through whom the line should be preserved, but, in view of the generous encouragement he always gave to the cause of woman's education, is it not fitting that the chair left vacant by his death should be filled by one of that class for which he did so much? For more than a generation women have received college training, and they have come to occupy positions of trust and responsibility in philanthropic work. The majority of the persons engaged in educational work in this State are women, but few openings of a public character have as yet come to them in this work. Would not the cause of education be served by the election to the Board of Regents of a woman well qualified for such a position? A woman occupying the chair once filled by Mr. Curtis would feel in a double sense the responsibility resting on her.—Respectfully, M.

## THE HARVARD ANNEX AND THE UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: There are many erroneous notions concerning the fund that the Woman's Education Association is raising for the endowment of the Harvard Annex, in the hope of its becoming part of the University. It seems, therefore, worth while to answer in a few words two questions which are frequently asked: "Why is the connection of the Annex with the University greatly desired? Why is it necessary to raise money for that object?"

The reasons for desiring that the Annex should be connected with the University are: First, that its existence and all its present courses of study may be permanently insured to its students. As it now stands, the College professors teach the Annex classes during hours not claimed by the University, and should extra college work arise, they may be obliged to interrupt their instruction at the Annex. Second, that the students of the Annex may have freer use of the library and other educational facilities belonging to the University than they now enjoy. Third, that the Annex graduates should receive their degrees from Harvard University, a college degree being of far greater value to them than the Annex certificates they now have.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

It will be noticed that, under the above conditions, not only do the students miss important privileges, but the actual existence of the Annex itself depends solely on the good will of the professors and the amount of leisure time at their command.

In answer to the second question, why a fund is necessary in order that the Annex should be thus joined to the College, the reasons are: (1.) As the funds of Harvard College were given for the instruction of young men, the members of the Corporation and Board of Overseers cannot use them for the teaching of young women. The Annex must, therefore, be self-supporting. (2.) In view of the larger number of students likely to follow such a change of standing in the Annex, additions in educational outfit, apparatus, etc., would be necessary and would greatly increase expenses. (3.) That the present income of the Annex is not large enough to pay for the post-graduate courses, which are very expensive, and for which Harvard offers large opportunities. These advanced studies are in frequent demand by women who are anxious to fit themselves for the higher positions which such preparation would enable them to obtain.

There can be, at present, no question of separate or co-education. If, when the Annex is properly endowed, the University accepts the charge of its maintenance, the governing boards will arrange all methods as seems well to them at the time, and will alter them afterwards as may seem to them better. In the thirteen years of its experimental existence, the Annex has met a grave demand of the community with such success as its small means and existing conditions rendered possible. It is hoped that the public will recognize the necessity of making it a permanent institution.

MRS. LOUIS AGASSIZ,
MRS. GEORGE H. PALMER,
KATHARINE P. LORING.

BOSTON, January 3, 1893.

## ROMANCE AND PLAGIARISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A few days ago I received a circular in which blue-pencil marks directed my attention to an article on "Barbara Freitchie" by a *kinswoman* in the *Californian* for January, 1893. Hoping to gather some additional material for my monograph, I sent for it at once. Imagine my surprise when I discovered, in five magazine pages, two at least transcribed literally from my own article in *Sunday Afternoon* for April, 1878, while scattered throughout the remaining three were sentences of my own into which were interpolated certain tricks of rhetoric for which I should be sorry to be held responsible. That the writer had never seen my monograph is made certain by her perpetuating an error in my article of 1878. I spoke there of Ebert as Caspar Fritchie's executor. Ebert denied this at once, in a wrathful letter, and the correction was made in detail in the monograph. It would have been almost impossible for any "kinswoman" to have made this mistake.

To two or three points in this article I ask space to direct attention. The illustrations are evidently copies of Byerly's, made in 1868. In that which represents Barbara's house, the flag is in the wrong window—where Byerly put it, not knowing the story. There it could not have remained an hour, nor would it have been seen by Jackson's men. Then we have a photograph of "Barbara's flag," asserted by the "kinswoman" to have been her father's *Revolutionary flag*. How comes it that this torn flag has *thirty-four* stars? It must have been made after the admission of Kansas—on July 4, 1861! Barbara owned three flags, but not one of these was more than eighteen inches long.

Three points in the text remain. "Barbara was born in 1766," says the "kinswoman"; "and every drop of ancestral blood in her baby body had been inherited from the founders and preservers of the then youthful Union." Let us be merciful to the rhetoric, but will the author tell us what "youthful Union" existed in 1766? She goes on to claim that "Lady Barbara" "was an aristocrat of the *true American type*," associating as an equal with Taney, Key, and Scott! Nothing could have grieved the dear old Frau more than this unfounded claim. In her concluding paragraph the author asserts that the bodies of Barbara and Francis Scott Key lie not far apart among "other noble Marylanders," in the cemetery overlooking Frederick. There, indeed, on the grave of Key, I myself traced the paths of contending armies; but Barbara's body rests among those of her own people, in the little graveyard belonging to the Evangelical Reformed Church.

Somewhere there may be some one who loves the author of this strange appropriation; therefore I will give no further publicity to her name. To the falsehood of her statements I am compelled to ask attention.

CAROLINE H. DALL.

1526 18TH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1893.

## A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you kindly permit the author of a book recently published in New York and London to correct a statement of fact erroneously made in regard to him in a prominent American organ? In a very appreciative notice of my work ('Methods of Industrial Remuneration') contained in the last number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, Mr. George Gunton says that "Mr. Schloss is a Fabian Socialist, with a strong bias against the wages system, and in favor of some form of socialistic production." But of that well-known band of Socialists, the Fabian Society, I am not, and never have been, a member. Of course, "we are all Socialists nowadays"; but I do not, and never did, profess myself a Socialist. No one (before Mr. Gunton) ever described me as a Socialist. If I have a bias against the wages system, I am not aware of it, my view being that—to quote from the paper which I read before the British Association last August—"if we will devote ourselves to a careful examination of the wage-system, we shall not improbably arrive at the conclusion that what is wanted is, not so much that wages shall be abolished as that wages shall be increased." As for socialistic production, notwithstanding that I have read with attention several economic nightmares purporting to represent production under a socialist system, I have never yet been able to attach any very definite meaning to those "blessed words," socialistic production.

I am yours obediently,

DAVID F. SCHLOSS.

LONDON, December 23, 1892.

## CAPT. JOHN SMITH AND NATHANIEL BUTLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In 1882 the late Gen. Sir John Henry Lefroy edited for the Hakluyt Society a volume entitled 'The Historye of the Bermudas or Summer Islands,' from MS. 750 of the Sloane collection at the British Museum. In his introductory remarks our lamented colleague discussed the authorship of this MS., and from internal evidence attributed it to Capt. John Smith, the historian of Virginia. Ten years have elapsed since the publication of Lefroy's work, and his conclusions have not, as far as I am aware, been questioned. It was only quite recently that Mr. Edward Scott, keeper of MSS. in the Museum, while cataloguing the Sloane collection, came upon a MS. in the same handwriting as 750, signed by Nathaniel Butler. This MS., numbered 758, is described by Sir F. Madden in his catalogue as follows: "1. Mem^da for 12 heads of Letters written by Capt. Nath. Butler while Governor of the Bermudas [autograph]. 2. A dialogicall discourse of Marine affairs between the High Admirall and a Captaine att sea, written in six dialogues by Capt N. Butler in 1634, with a table of contents prefixed. 3. A diary of my personall employments from 10 Feb. 1639 to 2 May 1640 by the same Capt. N. Butler [autograph]." A comparison of the two MSS. establishes the fact of the identity of the handwriting, though one is a fair copy, the other a rough draft. Both, however, are written by the same educated hand, and the signature at the end of 758, "Nath Butler," is genuine.

Had Gen. Lefroy seen the Madden catalogue he could not have fallen into the error of attributing the 'History of the Bermudas' to Capt. John Smith, for Madden expressly states that its author was Butler. But at the time Gen. Lefroy edited his book the Madden catalogue, which only went as far as 1,100 of the Sloane MSS., had been suppressed. The Ayscough catalogue, then and still in use, is arranged according to subjects, and our two MSS. fall under separate headings, "Bermuda" and "Butler" occurring in different volumes. Gen. Lefroy, basing his arguments on 750, the only MS. known to him, found several passages in his 'History of the Bermudas' identical with Smith's 'History of Virginia,' book 5, and came to the conclusion that Smith was the author of both works. But Capt. Smith was never at Bermuda, and there is reasonable ground for believing that many of the materials for the Bermuda portion of his work were supplied by Butler. At all events, he is mentioned in the list of authorities quoted by that author under his initials N. B., and as he is known to have visited Virginia in 1623, soon after his governorship of the Bermudas was at an end, he would most probably have met with Smith, who had returned to New England the previous year to lend his assistance in restoring the fortunes of that young colony, then at a low ebb. But even more conclusive proof is afforded by the date, for, according to Gen. Lefroy, Capt. John Smith died in 1631, while the writer of MS. 758, and consequently of 750, was living in 1640.

It may be worth mentioning that this Capt. Nathaniel Butler, who did good service as Governor of Bermuda from 1619 to 1622, and was afterwards (1638–41) Governor of (Old) Providence Island, is one of England's forgotten worthies, being passed over even by the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' He appears, too, to be the individual committed to Newgate in June, 1649, by the Council of State for dispersing treasonable and scandalous books (Calendar of State Papers, Domestic), by no means a singular instance of the way justice was administered in those days.

E. DELMAR MORGAN,
Hon. Sec. Hakluyt Society.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TINTORETTO'S ST. MARK.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: In reference to Mr. Stillman's letter in your last issue, it may be of interest to you to have the assurance that in August of 1889, "The Finding of the Body of St. Mark," by Tintoretto, was in the Brera at Milan, and that it is so striking a picture, in respect to composition and the management of the light, that it is fitted to arrest the attention of any one looking to composition. As to technique I cannot say.

I find on referring to the catalogue, which was then on sale at the Brera, this entry:

"Giacomo Robusti dit le Tintoret.—V. No. 217. 234 bis. L'Enlèvement du corps de St.-Marc des tombeaux d'Alexandrie. Sur toile: haut m. 3, 97; larg. m. 4, 02. Provenant de la *Scuola grande* de St.-Marc."

Very respectfully yours, E. L. W.

Baltimore, January 6, 1893.

# Notes.

Charles Scribner's Sons have nearly ready 'Ivan the Viking,' by Paul B. Du Chaillu; 'Adzuma; or, The Japanese Wife,' a play by Sir Edwin Arnold; 'Froebel,' by H. Courthope Bowen, in the "Great Educators" series; "The French War and the Revolution," by Prof. Sloane, in the "American History" series; 'The Campaign of Waterloo,' with an atlas, by John C. Ropes; 'A Manual of Natural Theology,' by Prof. George P. Fisher; and 'Higher Criticism and the Hexateuch,' by Prof. Charles A. Briggs, whose 'Defence before the Presbytery of New York' has just been published by the same firm.

Harper & Bros. will publish 'Elements of Deductive Logic,' by Prof. Noah K. Davis of the University of Virginia, and 'Morocco as It Is,' by Stephen Bonsal, jr.

D. Appleton & Co. issue directly a 'Handbook of Military Signalling,' by Capt. Albert Gallup.

Dr. Wm. Clarke Robinson's authorized translation of the second volume of the late Prof. ten Brink's 'History of English Literature' is on the point of publication by Henry Holt & Co. The chief interest of this portion of the work centres in Chaucer.

'The Family Life of Heinrich Heine,' translated by Charles de Kay, is in the press of Cassell & Co.

Macmillan & Co. announce 'The Real Thing, and Other Stories,' by Henry James.

Bret Harte's 'Maruja' has been translated into Portuguese. Publication of it began in the *Jornal do Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro on December 11, 1892.

Mr. Henry Matson's 'References for Literary Workers' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.) will be a boon to country debating societies. Instead of a bald topical bibliography, he propounds 324 questions, states his own opinion on each, and adds references to the sources of knowledge. He throws in, to boot, 287 questions without either of these accompaniments. Thus we may expend our wits on the problem, "Is Browning a greater poet than Tennyson?" or "Is Edison the greatest living American inventor?" "Was Darwin a greater scientist than Agassiz?" "Is photography of greater importance than engraving?" "Are the so-called trusts . . . a benefit to the public?" "Is the Nebular Hypothesis likely to win an established place in science?" "Is the human will free?" "Does Protection protect?" etc., etc. It cannot be supposed that any one man's opinion is of value for so wide a range of estimates of relative human rank, or political, religious, and æsthetic controversy. Mr. Matson's service, therefore, consists in his references, which are commendably accurate and useful so far as we can judge.

Prof. Frank Forrest Frederick's 'Architectural Rendering in Sepia' (New York: William T. Comstock) is one of the books that give in print the practical directions which an instructor gives orally to his pupils, without any attempt at added system or completeness. They are such directions as the teacher of brush-drawing usually offers, from the pictorial point of view rather than the architectural. As is apt to be the case, Prof. Frederick recommends his pupils in set terms to study nature and seek after truth; but in practice his advice is to do this or that because it has a good effect or accomplishes a pictorial end. Some mocking spirit must have inspired him to fill the book with his pupils' drawings. It was doubtless encouraging to the boys, but instruction-books are not usually put on the market for this. If there was need for any illustrations, they should have been exemplary. These only show what certain pupils have done, and not at all what a skilful draughtsman would do.

William Wood & Co. send us three excellently published reprints, of British authorship, from their Medical and Surgical Monographs, namely, 'Insomnia and its Therapeutics,' by Dr. A. W. Macfarlane; 'Railway Injuries,' by H. W. Page, F. R. C. S.; and 'Unsoundness of Mind,' by J. W. Hume Williams, Barrister-at-Law. The first is purely medical; the second traverses its field medico-legally as well as clinically; and the third examines its grave subject in the light of both medicine and law. All are well written, are interesting, and are profitable for study. Although beyond our pale for review, we may quote from the last (p. 98) a curious doctrine cited by the author without approval as having weight with an English tribunal. A young gentleman of fortune was sought to be restrained through the courts from wasting his property, on the ground of congenital mental deficiency, incapacitating him from governing himself and his estate. This was opposed in his behalf by alleged friends on, among others, these two principles: one, the doctrine of Lord Hardwicke, that "there may be a weakness of mind that may render a man incapable of governing himself from violence of passion and from vice and extravagance, and yet not sufficiently under the rule of law and the Constitution of this country to direct a commission"; and the other, supposed to be derived from Blackstone, that "prodigality which causes great houses to fall and hereditary estates to pass away, thereby occasioning that frequent circulation of lands and other property which cannot be effected without extravagance somewhere, is perhaps not a little conducive towards keeping our mixed constitution in its due health and vigor." These may be good law, but such law is certainly not a good thing. In this particular instance the victim died a pauper in a low public-house within a year after the verdict that gave him liberty to dissipate his fortune, having within that time squandered every available shilling (£140,000).

Among other medical publications we may mention 'Household Nursing,' by J. O. Tunstall, M.D. (London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: Putnams), a little book with a good motive and diffuse style; and 'Hygienic Measures in relation to Infectious Diseases,' by Dr. G. H. F. Nuttall (Putnams), an ambitious effort to describe within a small compass the conditions that limit the spread of communicable maladies. Taking the presumed opportunities of the writer into account, the result is disappointing, whether the essay is intended for physicians or laymen—which, by the by, is not clear. As English the style is not good, and although some of the directions represent the very latest sanitary views, others are imperfect in expression or in fact. A book in its fourth edition has presumptive evidence in its favor: examination of 'Accidents and Emergencies,' by Dr. C. W. Dulles (P. Blakiston & Co.), shows that it is intelligently prepared, well arranged, and copiously indexed, so that it is one of the very best of this class of family helps.

The bulky 23d annual report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health has one paper of exceptionally wide interest, though it deals with disease distribution in that State alone. During the twenty years 1871–90 the deaths from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and croup, smallpox, typhoid fever, cholera infantum, consumption and pneumonia are tabulated and discussed, and mapped in colored shading, with the general conclusion that density of population is a more important factor than geographical position, except in the case of consumption and pneumonia—the one diminishing as we proceed from the seacoast, and the other increasing. Mortality from consumption is the most uniform of all—though there was some gain in the latter half of the period—and no town was without a victim, whereas 185 lost no lives from smallpox, 95 none from measles, 15 none from scarlet fever. Typhoid fever and pneumonia were quite as deadly, only one town being exempt in each case. The paper-mills, with their rags (especially the domestic article), seem to increase the liability to smallpox; water supply affects the course of typhoid fever; milk supply, the employment from home of mothers, and the birth-rate are factors in the case of cholera infantum. The late Dr. Bowditch's conclusion about consumption as to geographical conditions and as to infectiousness are apparently confirmed by this investigation of Dr. Samuel W. Abbott.

The fragments of the "Gospel of St. Peter" recovered at Akhmîm five years ago by the French Archæological Mission at Cairo, but only now published, are the subject of a brochure of some seventy pages by Prof. J. Rendel Harris (James Pott & Co.). He gives a translation of the Greek text, shows the evident canonical parallels, and suggests several parallels with extra-canonical writers. He himself makes it clear that he is but a hurried pioneer, and that when the text shall have been more critically established and more carefully studied in connection with sub-apostolic literature, more important results than his own will be reached by other scholars.

The *Canadian Almanac* for 1893 (Toronto: Copp, Clark Co.) reaches its forty-sixth year. The corrected tariff fills 17 pages, the list of post-offices 32, of the clergy 31, of barristers and solicitors 16; and this is but a part of the miscellaneous information in which banks and legislatures and educational institutions, the militia, etc., also figure extensively.

The 130th volume of the *Almanach de Gotha* (Gotha: Perthes; New York: Westermann) exhibits the customary evidences of the enterprise and spirit of improvement which mark the conduct of this venerable annual. The battle for space has compelled the discontinuance of the *Chronique* begun in 1793, but now well

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to be spared; and Prof. Soetbeer's death has furnished a natural occasion for dispensing also with the "Aperçus" on the precious metals which supplemented an original department of the *Almanach* dating back to 1765. The only fresh census of importance is that of Rumania, which shows a population exceeding 5,000,000. The new King and Queen of Würtemberg, the new Grand Duke of Hesse, and the young Khedive are portrayed in the four steel engravings.

Of recent publication in Germany is the sixth volume of Moltke's "Gesammelte Schriften und Denkwürdigkeiten" (Berlin: Mittler), containing the letters written to the lady who was his betrothed from 1841 to 1842 and his wife from 1843 to 1868, as well as several addressed to his brother Fritz, his sister Augusta, and other relatives between 1868 and 1890. The illustrations are a portrait of his wife taken in 1857 and a facsimile of one of his letters to her. The seventh and last volume, which is on the eve of publication, will contain his speeches and an index to the entire work. The admirers of George Ebers's novels will doubtless welcome his autobiography entitled 'Die Geschichte meines Lebens vom Kinde bis zum Mann' (Stuttgart: Deutsches Verlags-Anstalt). It is a neat volume of 522 pages and has already passed into a second edition. Another charming autobiography is the late Werner von Siemens's 'Lebenserinnerungen,' just issued by Julius Springer in Berlin. The eminent German electrician was born at Lenthe in Hanover, December 13, 1816, and died at Berlin December 6, 1892. The opening chapters describe his childhood, and give a delightfully idyllic picture of German country life some seventy years ago. This is followed by an account of his education and experience as a civil and military engineer, his galvanoplastic studies and inventions, and his achievements in the practical applications of electromagnetism to telegraphy, harbor defence, and other purposes. The book is a pleasant record of the joys and sorrows and frequent illusions of the inventor. We may add that the same publisher announces a second edition of Siemens's 'Wissenschaftliche und Technische Arbeiten' in two volumes. The first volume contains his scientific treatises and lectures, and the second his technical studies.

The January number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* follows close upon the issue of the previous quarter. There is not much to remark in it except the abstracts of wills of the Mather family, and Mr. Waters's "Gleanings," in which Harvard College, its graduates, officers, and benefactors receive exceptional illustration. The will of William Burnet, Governor of New York and New Jersey, proved July 9, 1730, is given, his posterity being perpetuated in the Browne family of Salem. The will of Peter Thacher has also a considerable local (Essex County) interest.

Mr. Alvan G. Clark, the builder of the Lick refractor, sets forth, in the January *North American Review*, the possibilities of great telescopes in the future very encouragingly. He carries most astronomers with him in his opinion that the refractor is, for nearly all purposes of research, vastly superior to the reflector, whose mirror is so liable to distortion even by changes in temperature. While Galileo's first instrument opened a new universe in the sky, it was no more powerful and far less perfect than the ordinary opera-glass of to-day. Again and again since then has the world supposed that the limit in size and power had been reached—in 1825, with the Dorpat refractor of nine and one-half inches, again in 1862 with the eighteen-and-one-half-inch telescope made by Mr. Clark for Chicago; still again with the twenty-six-inch lenses for Washington; and finally, with the great thirty-six-inch glasses of the Lick Observatory. But Mr. Clark has now in his workshops a pair of remarkably fine discs of forty-two inches diameter, which he is soon to begin for the University of Chicago; and with the modern perfection in the mere glass-maker's art, and with competent opticians ready to undertake the figuring and polishing of discs of any available dimension, it seems rash indeed to set a limit to the size and capacity of the monster telescopes of the future.

A happy combination of scientific enterprise on the part of Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch, in maintaining the Blue Hill (Mass.) Meteorological Observatory, of the true spirit of thorough investigation on the part of Mr. H. H. Clayton in his study of clouds, and of opportunity for elaborate publication afforded by Prof. E. C. Pickering in the Annals of the Harvard College Observatory, has produced one of the best meteorological monographs that have yet been accomplished in this country. The volume is entitled 'Measurements of Cloud Heights and Velocities,' forming volume xxx., part 3, of the Observatory Annals. Mr. S. P. Fergusson was associated with Mr. Clayton in the work of observations. From among many results, we select the mean height of cirrus clouds for midsummer, 10,106 metres; for midwinter, 7,609; and the corresponding velocities, 25.6 and 53.4 metres per second. The increased velocity in spite of a lower altitude in winter emphasizes the changes in the activity of the circumpolar winds with the seasons.

The *New Education* is the title of a forthcoming magazine in the interest of the kindergarten, edited by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Hailmann, and published in this city by Simpson & Co., at No. 841 Broadway. President Schurman's new *School Review* makes a prompt appearance, with an apology for existence by reason of the demise of the Syracuse *Academy* and of *School and College*. Like them, it will have the studies of the high school and academy for its province. Prof. J. M. Hart's article on "Regents' Diplomas and School Certificates in English" is in line with recent agitation of the subject of teaching English in preparatory schools. The *Review* is published by Cornell University.

The Harvard College Catalogue for the current academical year contains few noticeable changes. The careful reader of such a catalogue finds indications of its quality in the enumeration of the varied courses of study, of the departmental collections and libraries; of the evening lectures open to the public, and of the titles of papers read at the various studious societies. The more hurried glance is naturally given to numbers, and measures a college by its quantitative value. Last year there were 2,658 students in Harvard University, with 351 additional names in the summer schools. This year there are 2,966, with just 500 additional names in the summer schools. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-five students are now under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences; that is, 1,598 in the College, 181 in the Scientific School, a gain of 60 per cent. over last year, and 206 in the Graduate School. The only falling off is among the special students of the College, who are reduced from 169 to 149; and the failure of the total number of students and of the number under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences to reach even thousands results from this unlooked-for-change.

—Mr. Charles Francis Adams returns to his attack on the preparation for college in English in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for January; and as the same number reprints his report on the subject to the Board of Overseers (minus the justificatory documents), his blows have their full force. He now takes up the examination books of boys of nineteen from twelve fitting-schools of acknowledged eminence, as examples of translation into English from "advanced" Latin or Greek. Of these some are printed verbatim, some in facsimile, and all are vouched for as fair average specimens of the papers handed in at Harvard last June. They would be melancholy reading if they were not so amusing, for in faulty and incoherent rendering and slovenly and nonsensical English they could hardly be surpassed. Mr. Adams asks if the entrance examinations are not "an omnipresent incubus on all correct preparatory instruction," and many will be found to agree with him in thinking that they are. He also asks if they might not be abandoned in favor of admission on probation by certificate—examining the schools, in other words, instead of their graduates. He does not intimate that this practice already prevails very extensively in the college world, side by side with entrance examinations. The University of Michigan, for instance, could at once illuminate the subject by a report similar in its method to Mr. Adams's, comparing the relative proficiency in English and in classical translation by the two sets of accepted students at an early period in the freshman year. Perhaps instructors at that institution might even now be found prepared to generalize about it from experience. Prof. Goodwin supplements Mr. Adams's remarks with some of his own on "the root of the evil," which are undeniably weighty. He shows that if candidates should be excluded on account of their defective English, they ought to suffer the same penalty for the atrocious mangling of their Latin and Greek as exhibited by Mr. Adams, and for their corresponding shortcomings in other branches. His remedy is, under present circumstances, to refuse the bachelor's degree to "any one who has not shown that he can write English either at the time of his admission or at some subsequent examination."

—This second number of the *Graduates' Magazine* is a distinct improvement on the first, though constructed on the same well-devised lines. Prof. Tucker's Phi Beta Kappa oration is replaced by Mr. Winsor's Columbus Day address on "America Prefigured"; and Mr. Roosevelt's "Harvard Men in Politics," by Mr. C. P. Ware's "Harvard Men in the Public Service," in which it is certainly noteworthy that the College has furnished but fifteen members of the Cabinet since the foundation of the Government. President Thwing of Adelbert College treats of Harvard and Yale in the West in a way to show that the elder college (except as the parent of the younger) is not responsible for the development hitherto of Western ideals, though her share is increasing. His explanation of the preference of Harvard graduates for the East, and of Western preference for Yale, has an historic basis, and perhaps Harvard's device of holding local examinations all over the continent has been most efficient in overcoming prejudices against her growing out of orthodoxy in religion and intense social democratic feeling. A new professor, H. Münsterberg, lately of Freiburg, Baden, has a very lively paper on "The New Psychology," which he teaches in the best psychological laboratory in the world, as he

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

avers. In the news department we observe that it is now both possible and customary for an undergraduate to finish in three years and to enter at once upon a graduate course, though his A.B. is withheld till the end of the fourth year. The Democratic college club of the late campaign set a good example of disbanding when its work was accomplished. The Republican club preferred to linger and to form part of an American league of college clubs. The record of marriages of graduates is a new feature in the magazine.

—Examination of the balance-sheet headed "Dr. Lewis & Clarks Travels in ac. currt. with the Estate of Bradford & Inskeep, Cr." shows some items which may be worth putting on public record for bibliographical or other purposes. (1.) The credit side, entirely from sales of the book. The net price, retail, was $3 a volume, $6 the set. Discounts to the trade varied, being usually 50 per cent. The first sale is entered of date February 20, 1814, which is to be assumed as the actual date of publication. Sales are entered at various dates to December 15, 1814. The total proceeds of sales credited amount to the handsome sum of $5,535.47. (2.) Debit side, being expenses of manufacture of the book, etc. The items were, in cash payments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mar. 29, 1813, S. Lewis for altering plates..... | $20 50 |
| Aug. 18, Wm. Kneass, for engraving..... | 75 00 |
| Sept. 29, Mrs. Garrett, for folding..... | 48 50 |
| Jan. 28, 1814, Henry Charles, for copperplate printing..... | 77 50 |
| March 5, Samuel Harrison, for engraving large plate, i. e., the map..... | 325 64 |
| April 27, for folding..... | 55 40 |
| April 29, 1 cop. overcharged West & Blake.... | 4 80 |
| May 29, addit. discount allowed Cramer & Co. | 23 33 |
| June 8, O. C. Greenleaf, for 7 cops. del., etc.... | 28 00 |
| June 8, printing 2,000 cops., circulars, etc..... | 1,145 30 |
| June 8, 301 reams printing paper, at 5.00..... | 1,505 00 |
| June 8, 3 reams copperplate do., 16.00..... | 48 00 |
| June 8, 4 reams large India do., 25.00 ..... | 100 00 |
| June 8, boxes, advertising, etc..... | 40 00 |
| | $3,496 97 |

At this state of the account there is a good margin of profit. But this is almost entirely offset, thus:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To amt. of unpaid bills: | | |
| Gaskill, for binding..... | $387 95 | |
| Desilver, for do..... | 220 82 | |
| Charles, for copperplate printing.... | 77 50 | |
| | | $686 27 |
| To bad debts and copies not paid for: | | |
| 26 copies to S. Pleasants, deceased... | $105 00 | |
| 125 copies to sundry booksellers who failed..... | 592 55 | |
| | | $677 55 |
| 129 other cops. not paid for..... | | 520 58 |
| | | $1,884 40 |

Adding $1,884.40 to $3,496.97, the total on the debit side of the ledger is $5,381.37, as against a credit of $5,535.47, reducing profits to $154.10. Then one Paul Allen had a claim of $500, or such part thereof as he had not taken out in trade with Bradford & Inskeep, which much more than wiped out any profit from the book.

—Another memorandum on this sheet is of special interest, as it accounts to some extent for the number of *defective* copies of the 'Travels,' which, as is well known to bibliographers, are extant. When this balance-sheet was drawn up, there were 392 copies wanting plates (probably the plates were held for non-payment of bills); and 35 copies otherwise defective—total, 427 defective copies. Besides which there were 156 copies missing, "supposed to be destroyed in binder's or printer's hands, or never received from printer." Deducting 583 copies, defective or missing, from the ostensible edition of 2,000, it appears that but 1,417 perfect copies of 'Lewis and Clark' were ever in existence; and of these the number which in the course of years have been destroyed, or have lost some of their plates (especially the large map), is so great that a perfect copy is now a rarity.

—Opportunely upon the publication of Mr. Malcolm Bell's 'Work of Burne-Jones,' lately noticed at length in these columns, follows the opening, in the first days of the new year, of an exhibition of the master's works in London, in the New Gallery. The promoters of this exhibition have been fortunate enough to obtain from their respective owners all the artist's important productions, with the exception of the still unfinished "Perseus" series and the "Briar Rose" series, which have already been let into the panels of the room that their owner, Mr. A. Henderson, has built for their adequate housing. The catalogue of the paintings will include many of those hitherto known to the lovers of Mr. Burne-Jones's art only through the admirable platinotype reproductions of his friend and photographer, Mr. Frederick Hollyer of Pembroke Square. Among the paintings may be named "The Golden Stairs," "The Days of Creation," "The Wheel of Fortune," "The Annunciation," "The Garden of Pan," "Merlin and Nimuë," "Venus's Mirror," and "King Cophetua." Those who have had the pleasure of seeing upon the staircase and other walls of "The Grange," Mr. Burne-Jones's home in Kensington, a number of his beautiful studies, in colored and black crayon, will realize what a pleasure is in store for the London picture-seer in the collection of his earlier drawings and designs, now to be shown for the first time, separately from the paintings, in a second room of the Regent Street Gallery.

—The sixth number of the "Bibliothèque de Carabas" (London: D. Nutt) contains a metrical translation of the "Attis" of Catullus, with dissertations on the myth, on the origin of tree-worship, and on the galliambic verse: the whole by Mr. Grant Allen. The translation is full of spirit, and, while not over-close to the original, will yet give the English reader a fair idea of the wild and passionate poem. It was certainly a labor of love with Mr. Allen, for in his opinion "the 'Attis' is the greatest poem in the Latin language," and two of its verses afford "perhaps the very finest example of the adaptation of sound to sense to be found in the whole range of poetry, ancient or modern." Truly, said Sancho, "it is good to live and learn." The dissertation on the myth contains nothing new; of Mr. Allen's treatment of the metre it will probably be enough to say that he calls it iambic-anapæstic, thus returning to the old notion which admitted interchange of unequal measures into the same verse *ad libitum*. A glance into the 'Metrik' of either Gleditsch or W. Christ might have relieved all his doubts about the traditional view of the verse. The most important part of the book, however, is the excursus on the origin of tree-worship; and whether readers adopt Mr. Allen's conclusions or not, all must agree that he has propounded a most interesting theory, and stated it in a manner forcible and stimulating to thought. It is this, that all tree-worship originated in ancestor-worship or ghost-worship; that while all gods were originally ghosts, all sacred trees and tree-gods became sacred because they grew in the first place on the barrow of the deified ancestor. His theory thus forms a link between Herbert Spencer's ghost theory and Mr. Frazer's view, as recently set forth in that remarkable book, the 'Golden Bough.' But while Mr. Frazer holds that the human god was envisaged in the tree or corn, or assumed the shape of a human being representing the tree or corn-spirit, Mr. Allen contends that the corn or other crop is itself regarded as the embodiment or ghost of the divine personage. Hence "it is not Attis that makes the pine-tree; it is the pine-tree that makes the story of Attis"; and so from this particular spirit to all spirits. Mr. Allen supports his view with a wealth of argument and of folk-lore tales from all over the world. We shall leave the pretty quarrel to the specialists, some of whom will doubtless point out to Mr. Allen the danger of generalizing from a single formula.

—At the session of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres on December 2, M. Foucart read an interesting note on the Roman emperors who were initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. The wide repute of these mysteries in ancient times, and the hope of a future life which they offered, rendered them at an early day attractive to the Romans, whose national religion afforded no such solace. Sulla, Antony, Cicero and his friend Atticus were initiates. Augustus became one in the year 21. The Emperor Claudius attempted to transfer the mysteries to Rome, but did not succeed. Nero did not dare to enter the sanctuary of Demeter, which was interdicted to parricides. In the second century a comparison of inscriptions and authors shows that almost all the emperors were initiates, and fixes the dates of their reception. Hadrian presented himself first in the year 125. Four years later he was admitted to the Epopteia, the highest degree of initiation, and remained at Eleusis until the time of his setting out for Asia Minor. As to his successor, there is up to the present time no evidence. Lucius Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius, was received in 167; Marcus Aurelius himself and his son Commodus in 176, in fulfilment of a vow made by the Emperor during his campaign against the Quadi. In the third century the emperors of Syrian origin inclined by a natural preference towards the Eastern religions.

—At the same session of the Académie, M. d'Arbois de Jubainville offered some observations on the name of the first of the gods of Gaul mentioned by Lucan, Teutates. Lucan makes this name to consist of three long syllables. That, M. d'Arbois says, is a barbarism; the word in Gaulish is Teutatis, with a short *i*. The form Teutates was made in imitation of certain Greek nominatives, like πρφράτης. This is by no means the only Gaulish word to which Latin writers have given a declension borrowed from the Greek. For instance: the Gauls had an accusative in *as*, the *a* being long; but, inasmuch as the quantity was not indicated in writing, it was taken for a Greek accusative in *as*, with a short *a*, and Lucan thought himself free to write:

"Pugnaces pictis colibebant Lingonăs armis."

As soon as this first step was made, the Greek declension was easily stretched to cover the singular as well as the plural, and Gaulish masculine nouns were given an accusative singular in *a* short. Thus, Juvenal wrote:

"Rufum qui toties Ciceronem Allobroga dixit."

In Gaulish the word would be not "Allobroga," but "Allobrogen," or "Allobrogin." The form "Teutates," for "Teutatis," is only another example of this grammatical syncretism.

## WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

*The Life and Letters of Washington Allston.* By Jared B. Flagg, N.A., S. T.D. With Reproductions from Allston's Pictures. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1892.

To the painters of to-day Washington Allston seems very remote and his reputation very dim and somewhat incomprehensible. "America's

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

greatest painter," as he used to be thought, and as Mr. Flagg calls him, is little more than a name to most of them. His most important pictures are widely scattered and seldom seen. In the Boston Museum of the Fine Arts hangs, on one of the stairways, the wreck of the "Belshazzar," and the "Allston Room" there contains a number of sketches and unfinished canvases, the débris of his studio collected after his death, which he himself would never have shown. But were his best work more accessible, it is doubtful if it would strongly appeal to us for whom the successive waves of Romanticism, Realism, and Impressionism have swept away old landmarks and rendered old ideals and old methods unrecognizable and unintelligible. The aims of "an historical painter" are as foreign to us as is the artistic "cuisine" of those days, with its "dead coloring" and "impasto" and "glazing"; and even our race affinity seems to have changed. What there was of American art was then provincial English; the best of American art to-day is modified French. Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, Sully were practically English painters; West was President of the Royal Academy, and Leslie is one of the glories of that institution; Allston himself was an A.R.A., and his best work was done and remains in England. Mr. Flagg believes that he would have risen to the successorship of West if he had remained in that country.

It was, of course, principally the influence of blood, language, and tradition that drew American painters to study their art in England, but it is difficult to see where they could have gone to better advantage. In 1801, when, at the age of twenty-two, Allston definitively adopted art as his profession and sailed for Europe, the English school, though sadly fallen off since the days of Reynolds and Gainsborough, was still the best, if not the only, school of *painting* existing. Even Prudhon, one of the greatest of the moderns, was hardly a painter in the English sense, and the School of David, which dominated the Continent, was purely a school of form and not of painting at all. In Allston's time Lawrence was carrying on the tradition of English portrait-painting with great brilliancy, if with less soundness than his predecessors; Turner was in his glory; and Constable was producing the work which, with Bonington's, was destined to aid so greatly, whether or no it originated, the revolution in French landscape art. It was not so much by these men, however, that Allston was influenced as by West and Fuseli, whom he vastly admired and whose work he thought sublime. His ambition and his poetical and literary temperament inclined him to attack the problem of "historical painting," and his stay in Rome, where, like all good Englishmen, he went to study the old masters, strengthened his tendency in this direction. He learned a sound style of painting in England, after the manner of that day, but followed Sir Joshua's precepts rather than his example. His intense appreciation of Italian art led him to attempt the "grand style," while his large catholicity engaged him in a belated eclecticism.

Mr. Flagg praises him as "the last great exemplar of the art of the sixteenth century," and says: "He manifested in his work the spirit and power of the great Italian masters. He copied none, but mingled indications of Titian and Veronese in color, Michael Angelo in form, and Raphael in graceful delineation of the affections." Whatever one may think of this as a judgment of his achievement, it is a very good statement of his aims, and it is significantly like the programme that Haydon might have laid out for himself. In England he produced in rapid succession nearly all of his most important works—"The Angel Releasing St. Peter," "The Dead Man Revived," "Uriel in the Sun," "Elijah in the Desert," "Jacob's Dream." They were much admired and highly praised, received many prizes, and were sold at his own price. His high character, winning person, cultivated mind, and fine manners contributed no less than his work to bring him hosts of friends. He was intimate with Coleridge and Washington Irving, both of whom he had met in Rome, and was thought one of the most promising artists in England. He was on the eve of his election to the Royal Academy when he determined to return to America, bringing with him the great "Belshazzar," then practically finished. This was in 1818, when he was not yet forty years old.

At that time his career practically ended. He lived for twenty-five years longer and painted all that time, but added only one or two to the list of his notable works. The "Belshazzar," which was the tragedy of his life and with which his mind was constantly occupied, he left at his death far more unfinished than when he brought it to this country. Exactly what were the causes of this sterility of his later years it is somewhat difficult to understand. Pecuniary difficulties undoubtedly played their part; illustrating, teaching, and the thousand and one shifts of the artist of to-day whose more serious work fails to support him, were then unavailable, and Allston had to rely upon his brush alone. He was, however, liberally patronized, and again and again refused commissions that would have raised him above debt, in order to devote himself to the "Belshazzar," which he considered himself bound in honor to finish (it was to be bought by subscription and part of the money had been paid), but which was constantly retrograding rather than advancing. He said that debt "paralyzed his hand," and he could not paint merely because he had to; yet he lived well, and always had "sherry wine" on his table, and was certainly a hundred times better off than Millet, whose poverty did not prevent his doing the best there was in him. He was greatly hurt at the charge of indolence, and maintained that he was always working and could not live without his work. He seems to have painted every day, though only two or three hours a day. The rest of the time was spent in mental work—or in dreaming.

The fact seems to be that, away from the stimulating competition of other artists and the influence of other works constantly producing about him, he became morbid and self-centred, and relapsed, not into the indolence that does nothing, but into the indolence that does nothing to any purpose, and undoes as much as it does. He dreamed dreams of impossible perfection, and revelled in mind-made masterpieces which never got on to canvas. With him, if ever, the better was the enemy of the good. His friend Leslie wrote him, in 1830: "I believe I have lost at least half my life in making alterations in my pictures, most of which were perhaps mere changes and additions without being improvements"; and, referring to the "Belshazzar," "I have no doubt you have painted twenty-five pictures on the canvas of that one. What a pity they could not be separated. I dare say you might finish it as well in three days as in three years if you would have the resolution." In a word, isolation, always dangerous to an artist, had reduced Allston to the state of mind so well described in Balzac's 'Chef-d'œuvre Inconnu,' and one symptom of it was the same horror of having any one see his great work before its completion that was shown by Balzac's hero. It was only when, by a rare chance, he seized an inspiration in its newness and carried the work through before the spirit of doubt and delay had time to affect him (as in the case of the "Jeremiah," which was begun and finished in a few months in 1830 in Cambridge, while an epidemic kept him out of his painting-room in Boston), that he produced anything comparable to his large early pictures.

During these years at Cambridge, and afterwards at Cambridgeport, he lived a quiet and very retired life, but much honored by all and almost revered by his friends. The beauty and dignity of his character and person, and his intellect and culture, made a deep impression on those who knew him, and inclined them to believe him a great genius as well as a good man. Personal admiration tinges the eulogies of him written at his death, and his personal qualities have probably largely aided in forming for him a great reputation. Just what is the real value of his work as art it is hard to judge, so much of it is practically inaccessible. Of his coloring we can hardly speak with authority, but the plates given in Mr. Flagg's volume allow of a fair judgment of his qualities of draughtsmanship and composition, and of his general attitude as an artist. His drawing is fairly good in the academic sense, but is very conventional and mannered. He seems to have worked little from life, and, as might have been expected, his mannerism increased with his age. Sometimes his proportions are bad, as in the "Uriel," where the legs are much too small for the colossal head and shoulders. His outline drawings, which have been much admired, are round and unaccented, and show little sense of structure. His composition often seems mechanical rather than organic. The "Dead Man Revived" seems pieced together, and has no unity of arrangement. His costumes are in a curious, hybrid, pseudo-classic taste, and his prettily feminine angels, with their hair dressed in the fashion of Lawrence's portraits, are strangely in contrast with the heavy-muscled prophets and apostles after Michael Angelo and Raphael, which have sometimes an undeniable dignity. "Handling" he avowedly despised, and his technical methods were of the elaborate kind common when artists still believed in "the secret of Titian," and the old art of "painting in oils" had not succumbed in the struggle with modern demands.

Back of all special failings, however, is the falseness of aim. The attempt to carry on under other conditions the traditions of the old masters has always been unfruitful. The great "machines," whether of English artists or French, are at their best unsatisfactory performances. The essential fact about the great pictures of the old masters is that they were *decorations*, designed each for a special place. The decoration and the comparatively small easel picture are the two essentially vital forms of painting; and the great composition which has become too large to be an easel picture, and yet is not a decoration, is nearly always a blunder. The great Salon picture is almost as unsatisfactory as were the ambitious performances of Haydon and Barry, and with these latter Allston must, on the whole, be classed, as one of the failures in art. The effort to revive the art of a past day must, in any event, be doomed to failure, but something of the spirit of the old art may be recovered on the old conditions, and the revived interest in decorative painting in France has already produced a wonderful effect on serious and ideal art. When Ameri-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can artists find a large demand upon them for the decoration of public buildings, we may look for a really great American painter in the sense of Allston's effort. Until then we must expect our best works in portrait, in landscape, and in genre.

Mr. Flagg has discharged his task acceptably, and the publishers have well done their part in preparing this memorial of a man whose name will endure, and who will always retain a certain interest for us as one of the early painters of America.

## EVANS'S KASPAR HAUSER.

*The Story of Kaspar Hauser.* From Authentic Records. By Elizabeth E. Evans. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co.; New York: Macmillan. 1892.

THE author of this book is an ardent convert to the "Baden theory"—that is, the theory that the mysterious personage known as Kaspar Hauser was the abducted son of the Grand Duke of Baden. Mrs. Evans makes no attempt to conceal her partisanship or to sift or criticise the evidence upon which she relies. Her claim is that the story as she writes it "has always been and is still believed by many thousands of intelligent people in Germany," although "many other people do not accept the statements." She holds that, "properly speaking, there is no evidence upon the other side"—only an "abundance of assertion and abuse"; and she invites any person who is dissatisfied with her view to "form his own decision by examining the sources of information" to which she has resorted.

We should have preferred, for our part, that a new English book on Kaspar Hauser should treat the matter from a critical and judicial rather than a partisan point of view. Mrs. Evans's readers will be persons who either have not at hand the voluminous Hauser literature, or have other work to do than to read it. They will naturally expect the author of a new book on the subject to have done this reading for them, and done it in such a spirit that reliance can be placed on the conclusions reached. But our book is not of that kind. The author includes much that bears the evident stamp of mythology, while every person who had to do with Hauser, or has since written about him, is prejudged, with respect to his character and trustworthiness, from the moment of his first appearance in her pages. The book gives some evidence, too, of hasty execution. The paragraphing is bad, and misprints of German words are numerous.

In spite of these defects, however, Mrs. Evans has produced a book which deserves to be read, and that the more since the theory which she defends has always been too lightly treated in Germany. However suspicious certain circumstances might be, it appeared impossible to establish the facts with certainty; and since the theory tainted the title of the reigning house of Baden and was particularly offensive in that quarter, it soon fell into disfavor. A steadfast few continued to believe it, but the great majority agreed to regard Kaspar Hauser as an insoluble mystery, and to insist that at any rate he could not have been the Crown Prince of Baden. This is the view which finds expression in the ordinary books of reference, both German and English. Meanwhile, the lapse of time has been making it more certain that Kaspar Hauser *was* the Crown Prince of Baden, and the evidence supporting this view has been well put together by Mrs. Evans. She dedicates her work "To the City of Nürnberg, in memory of the kindness bestowed upon the foundling Kaspar Hauser."

The pertinent facts of the story can be quickly recapitulated. On May 23, 1828, a boy, seemingly of about sixteen, appeared suddenly in Nürnberg. He was dressed in the coarse clothes of a much older man. His eyes could not bear the light, his gait was that of a child learning to walk, and he often pointed to his feet as if in pain. His body was encrusted with dirt, and he would take no food but black bread. He could give no account of himself—indeed, he could utter only a few half-intelligible words; but, when given pen and paper, he wrote legibly the name Kaspar Hauser. Public interest being aroused, he was made the ward of the city and turned over to a certain Daumer, who commenced teaching him. In a few months the boy was able to write, and prepared a memoir to the effect that as long as he could remember he had lived in a small dark room, with floor of earth and bed of straw. Bread and water had been brought him during his sleep. Shortly before his release a man had come and taught him to write the name Kaspar Hauser, and to say the few words he had known when he appeared in Nürnberg. October 17, 1829, he was found lying in Daumer's cellar, bleeding from a wound in the head, which he said had been inflicted by a "black man." From this wound he soon recovered, and, after one or two changes of residence, was adopted by an English nobleman, Lord Stanhope, who placed him under guardians at Ansbach. Here, while walking in the public park, December 14, 1833, he received from an unknown assassin (according to his own statement) a dagger-thrust, from which he died three days later.

The strange death of the foundling quickened public interest in him, and he became a European mystery. There were at the time people who regarded him as a vulgar impostor who had committed suicide after imposing on people as long as he could. But this was to ignore a multitude of facts, besides assuming that the people of Nürnberg were abnormally gullible. Since it was evident that no natural conditions of life could have produced, under any conceivable circumstances, those effects upon mind and body which were actually manifested in the foundling, the only recourse left was to the theory of abduction. But this, again, had its difficulties. It was clearly no ordinary case of kidnapping or concealing inconvenient offspring, since the perpetrators of such a crime would have had no imaginable motive for practising such revolting cruelty upon the child himself. It would have suited their purpose just as well or better, one would suppose, to put an end to the child's life at once, or else to let him grow up naturally in ignorance of his origin.

The theory that Kaspar Hauser was the abducted Crown Prince of Baden rests historically on two separate foundations: first, a memoir (written in 1833, but not published until 1852) by Feuerbach, President of the Criminal Court in Nürnberg and a lawyer of the highest standing; secondly, a pamphlet by one Seiler, written about 1840. Feuerbach's suspicion is couched in such terms that it has been matter of discussion how far he really believed in it. Seiler gave a full account of the abduction, having got his information in some way while in the service of Major Hennenhofer, who was the agent principally concerned in the crime. According to this story, Kaspar Hauser was the son of Margrave Karl, and the direct heir to the throne on the old Zähringen line. When about two weeks old, namely, on October 12, 1812, he was taken from the palace at Karlsruhe by the Countess Hochberg, the morganatic wife of the reigning Grand Duke, who wished to secure the succession to her own children. It was alleged that the Countess took the young prince from his cradle while his drugged nurses were asleep, and left in his place the illegitimate offspring of a peasant-girl, the substituted child having been first poisoned to insure its speedy death; that then the young prince was placed by Hennenhofer, at first in the charge of a nurse in a neighboring castle, and then, later, removed to Falkenhaus, near Ansbach in Bavaria, and there kept in close confinement until he emerged into the world as Kaspar Hauser in 1828.

In itself considered, this story rested on no very solid foundation. The author was an irresponsible adventurer, and the story read in parts like mere romantic fiction. But for this very reason it was all the more suspicious that the Baden Government showed such eagerness to suppress the story, to prevent the investigation of it, and, later, to get hold of Hennenhofer's memoirs and correspondence on his death, in 1850. Very singular, too, in view of the details of the abduction story, which, it must be admitted, fitted marvellously with the known facts about Kaspar Hauser, was the publication, in 1875, of the official court records relating to the baptism, death, and post-mortem examination of the young prince alleged to have been abducted in 1812. This publication was treated at the time as a final and definitive refutation of the Baden theory, and is so treated still in books of reference such as Brockhaus's 'Conversations-Lexikon' and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' How worthless this refutation was appears when we consider the fact that the Seiler story had provided from the first for the death in the palace of *an* infant supposed to be the Crown Prince. How any record of baptism, death, and autopsy could prove the identity of this babe with the one born to the Duchess Stephanie a few days before is not apparent.

The Hauser literature which Mrs. Evans reviews is extensive, but it consists until very lately of acrimonious controversy, with very little in the way of new facts. But in March, 1892, a pamphlet of a remarkable character appeared in Zurich. It was written by Baron Alexander von Artin, and bore the title 'Kaspar Hauser: The Solution of the Riddle.' If the documents are genuine—their authenticity has not been unchallenged—the pamphlet is properly named. It contains, in the first place, an autograph note in facsimile, written June 5, 1828, by the Grand Duke Ludwig (the uncle of the Karl whose son had been abducted, the putative father of the Countess Hochberg's children, and the man who had profited by the abduction). The note is addressed "To my Government," and begins: "In Nürnberg last month everything gone wrong. Take measures that the peace of my Grand Duchy be not disturbed by this event." Von Artin's pamphlet also contains a death-bed statement by Von Berstett, who was Minister of Baden in 1828 and received the note just referred to. Von Berstett's statement is addressed to a Prince who is not named, and contains these words:

"It was not until after Ludwig's accession [in 1818] that I gradually discovered what I would rather never have known. The letter which I give into your charge was received by me just after midnight, June 5, 1828. I immediately sent in my resignation, but it was not accepted. The official reports concerning the Prince in Nürnberg were of such a nature as made it evident that he could never be put in possession of his rights. He was described as a person crippled and ruined in mind and body. Therefore, considering the welfare of a State

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as of more importance than the interests of a dynasty, I held my peace. . . . Maj. Hennenhofer, whom I may well call my evil genius, knows more about this matter than I do."

Unless we have to do here with a forgery of documents (of which the present writer has no evidence), the mystery of Kaspar Hauser may indeed be regarded as cleared up.

---

*The Foundations of Rhetoric.* By A. S. Hill. Harper & Bros. 1892.

Prof. Hill's 'Principles of Rhetoric' has been for so many years the accepted text-book in sophomore (or freshman) English at Harvard that it holds a unique place in the memories of thousands of students. Other books on the same subject may have existed, but to the largest body of young college graduates in the country "rhetoric" means only this one familiar volume. The 'Principles' well deserved a success that left it for some years without even a serious rival in the field. Dogmatic in the extreme, it summed up the precepts of Quintilian and the long line of his English successors and compeers in a series of dicta that were almost never lacking in complete clearness and definiteness. The reader might rebel against its absolute condemnation of words or constructions sanctioned by what seemed sufficient colloquial or written usage, but the careful student could never refuse his respect—even if not his allegiance—to principles inspired by such high ideals and developed with such scrupulous care and consistency. Prof. Hill's second volume well deserves a no less careful and respectful attention: first, because it must embody the experience during the last fifteen years of one under whose charge have been carried on various important experiments, on the largest scale yet possible in America, in teaching young men how to write; second, because as a text-book for younger students it shows distinctly what is or may be required of a boy just entering college.

The subject-matter and tone of the book remind one frequently of Cobbett's famous letters to his son on grammar and rhetoric. The tone is that of the master addressing the child, courteous but firm; the subject-matter, the simple and sensible directions that a father who superintended his son's writing might give him, at fifteen, either in logical order or as occasion offered. Swift's definition of style is the best—Proper words in proper places. The principles which lead one (1) to choose the proper word, and (2) to put it in its proper place—these, with brevity, are the "foundations of rhetoric." The introduction deals with the terms and main facts of English grammar. Then follow in succession chapters on improper words (132 pages); on the principles of choice among proper words (26 pages); on improper sentences (74 pages); on the principles of choice among various kinds of sentences (17 pages); and on paragraphs (8 pages). An excellent index completes the volume. Half the book, on a rough estimate, is composed of carefully chosen examples; indeed, the method is professedly inductive. The style is clear and scrupulously correct, and encourages logical thought very much as a good text-book in geometry does, and nowhere offers an impediment to it.

'The Foundations of Rhetoric' bears a close resemblance to the first part of the 'Principles.' It is, however, even a better book in almost every way. The very satisfactory method of leading the pupil on from the study of separate words to that of words combined into a sentence, and then to that of sentences combined into a paragraph—recently developed in this country, on a hint from Minto, by the late Prof. McElroy, and especially by Prof. Hill's colleague, Mr. Wendell—has evidently modified the author's method to a considerable extent. The dogma, too, is not so unbending as in the former book. Certain alleged solecisms are discussed as if there were two sides to the question, even though the victory is always assured to the side of the ideal conservative usage. In spite, however, of the rearrangement of matter and the slight change in tone, the attitude of the author remains the same. "Words are, or are not, words for the purposes of English composition, according as they are, or are not, in present, national, and reputable use" (p. 27). A boy must not, therefore, use so common a verb as "to focus" (p. 28), because it is not in national use. He must not write, "The river tumbles over the cliffs in a *series* (for *succession*) of splendid cataracts." (p. 52), nor, "I cannot believe his *statement* (for *assertion*) that he is ignorant of the subject" (*ibid.*); nor, "The magazine was a *success* from the start" (*ibid.*), instead of "The magazine was *successful* from the start." He must "avoid nouns that are not in good use." Among such are "cablegram" (p. 57) and "editorial" (p. 59); the latter word "is so common now in America and so convenient—'leader' being rarely used here—that there is danger of its establishing itself in the language." Such fine distinctions, such prohibitions of words in current (and, in some cases, reputable) colloquial and written use must, one would think, not only repel the young student's confidence, but perhaps make him mistrust the authority of principles administered so rigidly.

This negative part of the book, the extent of which is indicated by the relative proportions of the chapters as stated above, the teacher will find at once satisfactory and disheartening—satisfactory, because it is the best statement yet made of the numberless pitfalls into which a boy may or must tumble as soon as he takes pen in hand; disheartening, because the teacher who understands boys must know that this is not the way to teach them to write. No other art besides rhetoric, whether simple or complex in nature, begins by telling the pupil what *not* to do. That is not the way a boy learns to shoot, or fish, or swim, or play the violin; if he learns to write at all, that which has helped him most will be not the system of rhetoric that spends its strength on decalogues of thou-shalt-nots, but that which, from the very first to the very last, has kept him at the act and practice of writing. Such guidance a good teacher may supply, but it is only the good teacher who will know how to supply it unaided by a text-book that shall direct the pupil's choice of subjects, suggest or provide for him various materials, and show him how the principles of rhetoric apply with equal force to an abstract in history, a translation from an ancient or a modern language, or the contents of his note-book in physics or chemistry.

The functions of a general guide in matters of composition for younger students, however, Prof. Hill did not intend his book to fill. This is at once the strength and the weakness of 'The Foundations of Rhetoric.' By confining himself to conventional ground, the author has given his work a definiteness of purpose and treatment almost perfect in its way, and which could not easily have been secured in a work largely experimental in character. But has he not lost an opportunity? Boys must be led, not driven. They more frequently use too few words than too many. What they need is a book which does not smack of the purist, and which by theory and by example shall train them in handling all kinds of topics that come naturally to a boy's hand, and in expressing themselves adequately on each.

---

*Lyrics and Ballads of Heine and Other German Poets.* Translated by Frances Hellman. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1892.

This handsome little volume of 250 pages contains many translations of extraordinary merit. The larger part of the book is filled with selections from Heine. To translate Heine's songs from the German into any other language is almost as difficult a task as it would be to translate melody into words. The apparently artless simplicity, the natural flow, the exquisite tenderness of language in Heine's lyrics, his quaint and delicate humor—delicate even in its audacity—defy the art of the translator to such a degree that absolute perfection seems impossible. But most of Mrs. Frances Hellman's renderings approach the original more nearly than any others that we have seen. Among the translations of Heine's poems by Bowring, Leland, Sir Theodore Martin, Emma Lazarus, Kate Freiligrath, Stretelli, Wallis, Thomson, Radford, Macmillan, Garnett, MacDonald, Rogers, and others, we have found but few that equal and none that surpass them. In almost every instance Mrs. Hellman has strictly adhered to the original metre. Her translations are astonishingly literal without being stiff or forced, and the cadence, the swing, the song quality of the originals are preserved in them with surprising fidelity. That they are not all of equal merit is a matter of course, but a good many of them read as if they were poems originally written in English. Such old acquaintances as "Leise zieht durch mein Gemüth," the "Loreley," "Die Rose, die Lilie," "Die Bergstimme," "Es war ein alter König," "Die Botschaft," "Frühlingsfeier," and several other equally popular lyrics, will be greeted with especial pleasure in their exquisite English garb. On the whole, it may be said without exaggeration that the student of German literature will find in this little volume more of the genuine Heine than anywhere else except in the German original.

As examples of fidelity and idiomatic excellence we will transcribe the translation of the "Frühlingsfeier":

"With such sad bliss doth Spring delude!
The blooming maids, the savage flocks,
*Onward they storm, with flying locks,*
And cries of pain, and bosoms nude:—
'Adonis! Adonis!'

"The night descends. The torchlight gleams,
As to and fro they scour the wood,
Which echoes to their frenzied mood,
Their cries and laughter, sobs and screams:—
'Adonis! Adonis!'

"The lovely youth, surpassing fair,
Stretched on the ground lies pale and dead,
His blood dyes all the flowers red,
And sounds of wailing fill the air:—
'Adonis! Adonis!'"

And this of "Die Rose, die Lilie":

"The rose and the lily, the sun and the dove,
I loved them all once with a rapturous love.
I love them no more, I love her alone,
The rarest, the fairest, the dearest, the one;
She herself is the fountain whence all rapture flows,
She's the lily, the dove, the sun, and the rose."

The rest of the book, about 100 pages, is devoted to selections from Goethe, Geibel, Uhland, Freiligrath, Rückert, Mörike, and Chamisso. In translating Goethe's "Wanderer's Nachtlied," Mrs. Hellman undertook an impossible task, as several other translators have experienced before her. But her renderings of "Vanitas Vanitatum" and "Schweizerlied" are masterpieces of the first order. The same may be said of many of her translations from Geibel's lyrics, among which "Wie es geht" is

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

especially remarkable for its tender pathos, and "Der May ist gekommen" for an exceedingly faithful portrayal of the tone of exultant jubilation in the original. Of Uhland's ballads, three are presented, "Die Sänger's Fluch," "König Karl's Meerfahrt," and "Klein Roland," and all three translations may justly be called models of their kind. Many readers will perhaps regard the rendering of Freiligrath's

"O lieb so lang du lieben kannst"

as the gem of the collection.

The little volume is got up in the neatest style of the Knickerbocker Press.

---

*Physics.* By George F. Barker. Henry Holt & Co.

DR. BARKER'S work deserves the attention of teachers as well as of students. It is not a complete or exhaustive treatise, but simply a text-book sufficient for ordinary use even in universities, and forming an excellent introduction to the most important branches of the general subject. The style is concise but at the same time clear, and the work covers a great deal of ground, serving in some parts as a good book of reference. The arrangement of subjects treated and the names given them make the work specially noteworthy as an exponent of modern views in physics. While these views are not in themselves new, they here form what we believe is essentially a new classification of the subject for purposes of study and instruction, based (to use the author's own words) on the most recent views of energy considered as being ultimately a phenomenon of the æther. At present, says the author, all physical phenomena seem capable of satisfactory discussion under the heads of mass physics, molecular physics, and æther physics.

The introductory part of the work treats of physical relations in general and the laws of motion. Sound is treated as mass vibration, heat as molecular vibration, while under æther physics Lodge's classification is followed with great advantage, and we have chapters on æther vibration, or radiation, æther stress, or electrostatics, æther vortices, or magnetism, and æther flow, or electrokinetics. The gain in this broader treatment of radiation alone is very great. Older physicists must think sadly of the long series of years of groping for truth from the days when theories of the existence of three and even four distinct æthers were proposed to explain the phenomena of radiant heat, light, and chemical action, to the clear views which we now have of radiant energy. The subject of energy of æther stress is most fully treated, and the sections of electrostatics, magnetism, and electrokinetics well deserve commendation. In fact, these form special treatises sufficiently full for all but professional electrical engineers. Two sections on the electromagnetic character of radiation conclude the work.

The amount of detail embraced in Dr. Barker's work is greater than in many much more voluminous treatises. In fact, very little of modern physics escapes at least some attention. Thus, we have a magnetic map of the United States compiled from the maps of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey by Mr. Schott, and embracing isogonic, isoclinic, and isodynamic lines with sufficient distinctness. Great attention has been paid to the necessary definitions, which are excellent; small matters like the comparatively new notation for fractions are not neglected. More space should, we think, have been given to the air thermometer as the basis of modern thermometry; and a page or two to the object and work of the International Committee of Weights and Measures would have been welcomed. But the work deserves hearty praise for its fulness, its thoroughly modern spirit, its clearness, and a certain freshness in the treatment which adds to its real value as well as to its attractiveness.

---

*Sultan to Sultan.* Adventures among the Masai and Other Tribes of East Africa. By M. French-Sheldon ("Bébé Bwana"). Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co. 1892. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 435.

THE justification for this account of an uneventful trip to Mt. Kilimanjaro is that it is a record of a woman's courage, tact, and kindliness of feeling under trying conditions. Mrs. French-Sheldon led a caravan of blacks a thousand miles through East Africa, and lost but one man, who perished through his own disobedience to orders. She had no hostile encounters, but was treated with savage courtesy even by unfriendly natives, and was solicitously cared for at all times by her own followers. We have never read of an African expedition whose leader showed a more sincere interest in the men composing it, or who did so much for their welfare when on the march. Nor do we remember, with the possible exception of Dr. Livingstone's last journey, one in which the ignorant and debased coast porters were so genuinely attached to their "Bébé Bwana," woman master. She does not appear to have had any sufficient reason for her adventurous undertaking, and she adds little or nothing to our knowledge of the regions through which she passed or their inhabitants; but she does give many lively pictures of the life of the caravan and of the native tribes dwelling on the slopes of the great mountain. Many little details, such as would have escaped the notice of a man, or been deemed by him too trivial to record, are given, and enable the reader to form a very vivid idea of these interesting savages. In this she is aided by a profusion of excellent illustrations of the people, their ornaments, armor, and house utensils. Some of those copied from photographs are too indistinct to be of much value. The affliction to which the author refers in her introduction renders inappropriate any criticism of her book as regards its literary character. It is in many respects the unique record of an unusual chapter in the annals of African travel.

---

*Sketches from Eastern History.* By Theodore Nöldeke. Translated by Mr. J. S. Black. London: Adam & Charles Black; New York: Macmillan.

IN this volume Prof. Nöldeke appears as a writer of popular essays. To the learned world he is known as a Semitic scholar of unsurpassed excellence; here he shows how accurate learning and good judgment can illumine matters of general interest. Of the nine papers, those on the Semitic Race, Islam, and King Theodore of Abyssinia appeared originally in German periodicals, and that on the Koran forms part of the article "Mohammedanism" in the ninth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' but all four have been considerably revised; those on Islam, the Caliph Mansur, a servile war in the East, Yakub the coppersmith and his dynasty, some Syrian saints, and Barhebræus were written in 1891. The style is clear and calm, the tone is judicial, and the variety of topics is great enough to attract various classes of readers.

It is pleasant to have a book in which we are told, with the authority of a master, what we may regard as settled or probable on points interesting to us all, but mostly treated in ponderous or inaccessible works. In questions of Arabian and Syrian history and literature there is no better authority than Nöldeke. The field of the Koran he has made peculiarly his own. In the present essay he reviews his former work and somewhat modifies its results; he has now less confidence in critical analysis and dating of the Suras, and is in general disposed to be more conservative. Only he insists that the literary excellence of the Koran has been greatly overrated; while he recognizes its merit, he points out its grave offences against clearness and coherency. The paper on Islam is mainly a history of the outward fortunes of the faith, with the conclusion that, in spite of its political collapse, it shows great vitality in the conquests it is now making in the Indian Archipelago, Central Asia, and Central Africa, and is probably destined to survive a long time.

In the essay on the Semitic Race, Nöldeke reviews the conclusions of Chwolson, who criticises Renan. Chwolson is a Hebrew, with exaggerated notions of the endowments of his race; Renan had an undisguised contempt for what he regarded as Semitic narrowness. Nöldeke endeavors to weigh the arguments impartially: he credits the Semites with great religious intensity and practical power, but maintains that their religion was tinged with fanaticism, and that they are, in fact, inferior to the Indo-Europeans in richness of religious genius. In this he is unquestionably right, as he is right in denying to the Semites (apart from the Babylonians and Assyrians) science, philosophy, and art. Modern Jews who excel in these lines of thought are products of European civilization. Christianity is only in part (really only in its beginning) a Semitic religion. Nöldeke, however, goes too far when he says (p. 6) that the religion of Ezra, the Pharisees, and the Rabbis cannot be looked on as higher than Islam. Here he forgets the mass of culture that lay behind the religious system of the later Judaism, and separated it, notwithstanding its ritualistic trivialities, by a wide interval from the crudities of Mohammedanism. In fact, the ethical side of any religion is the outcome of a given social *milieu*, and is to be judged on its own merits, partly by comparing it with the highest standard, partly by making allowance for its deficiencies of training.

Nöldeke's historical pieces are not less interesting than the others. The sketch of King Theodore will for most persons throw a new light on the character and aims of the unfortunate monarch, as the papers on Mansur and Yakub will reveal some of the picturesque features of mediæval Moslem life.

---

*Down in Dixie:* Life in a Cavalry Regiment in the War Days, from the Wilderness to Appomattox. By Stanton P. Allen of the First Massachusetts Cavalry. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. 8vo, pp. xvi., 497.

MR. ALLEN of the Troy *Times* has given his reminiscences of service as a private cavalry soldier in the civil war. His book smacks of the true spirit of Sheridan's troopers and is an unquestionably truthful picture of the soldier's life. It does not profess to be history, or to have been revised with reference to accuracy of dates. It gives the author's memories of a soldier's life, beginning with his running away

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to enlist while he was yet a mere boy, fourteen years old. His effort has been to make his experience intelligible to others in its different phases, and he certainly has succeeded. The sorrows and labors of a raw recruit undergoing the breaking-in process, the hardships of a winter camp, the beginning of Grant's Wilderness campaign, Sheridan's raid against Richmond, that to Trevelyan station, crossing the James, sickness in camp hospital, orderly service at Meade's headquarters, the surrender at Appomattox, and the final review at Washington—these form the string for an amusing collection of racy camp anecdotes, either true or deserving to be true, so faithfully do they picture the elements of the soldier's life.

Such pen pictures resemble the drawings of an artist accompanying the army. They are full of local color, and help greatly in understanding the larger story told by the historian. We need to remember, however, that the draughtsman in each case allows himself much latitude in the posing of his figures and the general setting of his picture. Imagination is confessedly used, and no stricter accuracy than faithfulness to the general spirit is to be demanded. Used in this way, such books are instructive as well as amusing, and Mr. Allen's is one of the best. It is not a diary kept at the time, by which we might check or supplement the more formal account of the campaigns of 1864–5. It is a series of freely drawn sketches, based on memory and true in substance, but rather illustrative in character than strictly descriptive in fact.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allmond, M. B. Fairfax, My Lord: A Narrative Poem. 2d ed. Louisville, Ky.: The Author.
Almanach de Gotha, 1893. Gotha: Justus Perthes; New York: B. Westermann.
Babcock, W. H. The Brides of the Tiger: A Tale of Adventure when these Colonies were new. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co.
Baring-Gould, S. The Tragedy of the Cæsars. 2 vols. Scribners. $7.50.
Black, J. S. The Book of Judges. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan. 30 cents.
Blissard, W. The Ethic of Usury and Interest. London: Sonnenschein; New York: Scribners. $1.
Booth, Charles. Life and Labor of the People in London. Vol. I. East, Central and South London. Macmillan. $1.50.
Boyd, R. N. Coal Pits and Pitmen. London: Whittaker; New York: Macmillan. $1.
Corroyer, Edouard. Gothic Architecture. Macmillan. $2.
Dakyns, H. G. The Works of Xenophon. Vol. II. Macmillan. $2.50.
Dickens, C. Sketches by Boz. Macmillan. $1.
Duff, Sir M. E. G., and Stokes, Whitley. Life and Speeches of Sir Henry Maine. Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.
Eelking, Max von. The German Allied Troops in the North American War of Independence. Albany: Joel Munsell's Sons.
Firenzvola, Agnolo. Of the Beauty of Women. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.; New York: Scribners. $2.75.
Foster, Roger. A Treatise on Federal Practice in Civil Causes. 2 vols. Boston: Boston Book Co.
Gallup, Capt. Albert. Handbook of Military Signalling. Appletons.
Gardiner, R. S. Japan as We Saw It. Boston: Rand-Avery Supply Co.
Gore, J. E. The Visible Universe. London: Crosby Lockwood & Son; New York: Macmillan. $3.75.
Gosse, Edmund. Gossip in a Library. Lovell, Coryell & Co.
Hansey, Jennie A. Treasures Old and New: A Collection of carefully tested Household Recipes. Chicago: Laird & Lee.
Harris, Prof. J. R. The Newly-Recovered Gospel of St. Peter. James Pott & Co.
Hartshorne, F. C. The Railroads and the Commerce Clause. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $1.50.
Hayes, Alice M. The Horsewoman. London: W. Thacker & Co.; New York: Scribners. $3.75.
Heaviside, Oliver. Electrical Papers. 2 vols. Macmillan. $10.
Holt, Mrs. Elizabeth F. From Attic to Cellar: or, Housekeeping Made Easy. Salem, Mass.: Salem Press Publishing Co.
Hutton, A. W. Arthur Young's Tour in Ireland. 2 vols. Macmillan. $2.
Jacobs, Joseph. Tennyson and "In Memoriam"; an Appreciation and a Study. London; David Nutt.
Jeknavorian, Hayrabed. Phrase Book for English-Speaking People, Arranged in Eight Languages. Boston: Schoenhof. 25 cents.
Jennings, A. S. Practical Paper-Hanging. W. T. Comstock.
Kellner, Leon. Historical Outlines of English Syntax. Macmillan. $1.40.
Kirkup, Thomas. A History of Socialism. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $2.
Lea, H. C. Superstition and Force. 4th ed., revised. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.
Lods, Adolphe. Le Livre d'Hénoch. Fragments grecs découverts à Akhmîm. Publiés avec les variantes du texte Ethiopien. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Logan, Belle V. Her Shattered Idol. Chicago: Morrill, Higgins & Co. 50 cents.
MacDonald, Arthur. Criminology. Funk & Wagnalls Co.
MacVicar, Malcolm. Principles of Education. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.
Mann, Mary E. In Summer Shade. Harpers. 50 cents.
Mead, Rev. A. B. The Wonderful Counsellor. Randolph. 50 cents.
Mitchell, S. W. Francis Drake: A Tragedy of the Sea. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Moriarty, G. P. Dean Swift and his Writings. Scribners. $2.50
Müller-Casenov, Hans. The Humor of Germany. London: Walter Scott; New York: Scribners. $1.25.
Probyn, J. W. L'Italia dalla Caduta di Napoleone I. (1815) all' anno 1892. Florence: G. Barbèra.
Scott, W. The Antiquary. [Dryburgh Edition.] Macmillan. $1.25.
Scudder, Miss V. D. Shelley's Prometheus Unbound. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 65 cents.
Selborne, Earl of. Hymns: Their History and Development in the Greek and Latin Churches, Germany and Great Britain. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Sheldon, Mrs. Georgie. Wedded by Fate; or, Sister Angela. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.
Sidney, Margaret. Old Concord, her Highways and Byways. Revised and enlarged ed. Boston: D. Lothrop Co. $2.
Stimson, F. J. American Statute Law. Vol. II. Corporations, Private and General. Boston: Boston Book Co.
Tales of Adventure and Stories of Travel of Fifty Years Ago. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; New York: Scribners. $3.75.
Tanner, Rev. E. A. Baccalaureate and Other Sermons and Addresses. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.
The Bard of the Dimbovitza. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.; New York: Scribners. $1.75.
The Book of Common Prayer. New Standard. Thomas Nelson & Sons. $2.60.
The City and the Land. [Palestine Exploration Fund.] Seven Lectures. Macmillan. $1.25.
The Church Club Lectures, 1892. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 50 cents.
The Toreador Song from Carmen. Illustrated by Frank M. Gregory. Brentanos. $1.
Thompson, D. C. The Barbizon School of Painters. I. Corot. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $5.
Thompson, H. M. The Theory of Wages and its Application to the Eight-Hours Question and Other Labor Problems. Macmillan. $1.
Thompson, James. The City of Dreadful Night. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $1.50.
Van Dyke, Rev. Henry. The Poetry of Tennyson. 3d ed. Scribners. $2.
Walford, Mrs. L. B. For Grown-up Children. Appletons.
Welldon, J. E. C. The Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle. Macmillan. $2.
Wells, J. Oxford and Oxford Life. London: Methuen & Co.
Werner, A. The Humor of Italy. London: Walter Scott; New York: Scribners. $1.25.
Winter, W. Wanderers. New ed. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Witty, Wise and Wicked Maxims. Brentanos. 75 cents.


AMERICAN SCIENCE SERIES.

BARKER'S PHYSICS. Advanced course.
REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY. 3 courses.
PACKARD'S ZOÖLOGY. 3 courses.
MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY. 3 courses.
WALKER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY. 3 courses.
NEWCOMB & HOLDEN'S ASTRONOMY. 2 courses.
BESSEY'S BOTANY. 2 courses.
JAMES'S PSYCHOLOGY. 2 courses.
SEDGWICK & WILSON'S BIOLOGY.

HENRY HOLT & CO., N. Y.

RARE BOOKS | AUTOGRAPH LETTERS. Catalogues issued continually. Send 10 cts. postage for a package. WILLIAM EVARTS BENJAMIN, 751 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HOMŒOPATHIC BIBLIOGRAPHY of the UNITED STATES. By THOMAS LINDSLEY BRADFORD, M.D. 596 pages, 8vo, cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50. By mail, 30 cents extra.
BOERICKE & TAFEL, Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I regard it as a valuable acquisition, and only a librarian knows how valuable it will be for reference."—*G. E. Wire, M.D., Supt. of Med. Dept., Newbury Library, Chicago.*

*H. WILLIAMS, 195 W. 10TH ST.*, N. Y., dealer in Magazines and other periodicals. Sets, volumes, or single numbers.

*CATALOGUE NO. 35 READY.*—A. S. CLARK, Bookseller and Newsdealer, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City.

YALE MIXTURE

The choicest Smoking Tobacco experince can produce, or that money can buy. MARBURG BROS.

SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD & NERVE TONIC.

*CROSBY'S VITALIZED PHOSPHITES.*

**Composed of the Phosphoid Principle of the Ox Brain and Wheat Germ.**

The very elements which produce vital force, increase brain power, sustain in vigor all the functions, prevent mental and nervous debility.

It is a *vital nutrient* phos*phite*, not a laboratory or acid phos*phate*. Formula on each label. Pamphlet with full information free on application to

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. *F. Crosby Co.*

For sale by leading druggists.

*Dyspepsia*

**Dr. T. H. Andrews,** Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, says of

**Horsford's Acid Phosphate,**

"A wonderful remedy, which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

It reaches various forms of Dyspepsia that no other Medicine seems to touch, assisting the weakened stomach, and making the process of digestion natural and easy.

Descriptive Pamphlet free on application to

*Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.*

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

**For sale by all druggists.**


LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

# G. P. Putnam's Sons,

*NEW YORK AND LONDON.*

Recent Importations in Limited Quantities:

**PABLO DE SEGOVIA:** *The Adventures of a Spanish Sharper. By* FRANCISCO DE QUEVEDO. *Illustrated with over 100 Drawings by* DANIEL VIERGE. *With an Introduction on "Vierge and his Art," by* JOSEPH PENNELL: *and "Critical Essay on Quevedo and his Writings," by* H. E. WATTS. *Super Royal Quarto, bound in parchment, old style (limited edition only), $20.*

This is the chief work of QUEVEDO, who has been likened, in his wit, to Dean Swift, and in his grace to Horace.

"The Paris edition made a prodigious sensation, and, deserved to do, covered the illustrator with glory. The English edition will revive in this country the old popularity of 'Pablo de Segovia,' and spread amongst us the reputation of M. Vierge. To those not acquainted with the best book illustrations of France, the designs will be a revelation—fresh, intense, and abounding in vigor, color, spirit, and fun, excelling in minutest details and very delicate draughtsmanship, while so apt to the subject are these designs that no Briton will in future think of Quevedo and his Pablo without M. Vierge."—*London Athenæum.*

**SHORT STALKS;** or, Hunting Camps, North, South, East, and West. By EDWARD NORTH BUXTON. With numerous fine illustrations by Whymper, Lodge, Wolf, etc. 8vo, $6.00.

"It is some time since we have come across so pleasant and attractive a record of sport, travel, and adventure as this. It is the work of a keen sportsman and traveller, who has employed his rare and brief holidays, as Englishmen love to employ them, in rapid travel and the pursuit of wild game in the remoter districts of two hemispheres."—*London Times.*

**THE LIFE OF WILLIAM COWPER.** By THOMAS WRIGHT (Principal of Cowper School, Olney), author of 'The Town of Cowper,' etc. With 21 full-page illustrations. Demy octavo, cloth, $5.00.

This work aims to be the most complete Life of Cowper ever published. It will contain numerous illustrations and reproductions, and fac-similes of papers and places and scenes of Cowper's life, obtained from all the well-known authorities and students of the subject.

"Mr. Wright has not only concentrated in his biography all that is best in the work of his predecessors, but has added a great deal that is new and strange. . . . This loving and minute record."—*London Chronicle.*

**HOURS IN A LIBRARY.** By LESLIE STEPHEN. First, second, and third series, reissue in cheaper form, 3 volumes, $6.00.

**PRACTICAL ZOOLOGY.** By A. MILNES MARSHALL, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology, Owens College, England, assisted by C. HERBERT HURST, Lecturer in Zoölogy, Owens College, England. 8vo, cloth, $3.50.

"The volume has special value for students of anatomy."—*Prof. Henry F. Osborne, Princeton College.*

**HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES RELATING TO ALL AGES AND NATIONS, FOR UNIVERSAL REFERENCE.** Twentieth Edition. Containing the History of the World to the Autumn of 1892. By BENJAMIN VINCENT. With an American Supplement, containing about 200 additional pages, including American Topics and a Copious Bibliographical Index. By G. P. PUTNAM, A.M. In one thick octavo volume, $6.00. Half Russia, $9.00.

"Is the most universal book of reference in a moderate compass in the English language."—*London Times.*

**THE SUPERNATURAL: ITS ORIGIN, NATURE, AND EVOLUTION.** By JOHN H. KING. 2 vols., $6.00.

"The work covers a wide range of fact and theory, and will prove of great interest and value in the investigation of a subject which is attracting at this time a great deal of attention."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

*27 and 29 West 23d St., New York.*

# B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

*Booksellers and Importers,*

812 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OFFICES AT LONDON, LEIPZIG, PARIS.

Subscriptions for *Periodicals*, Foreign and American, at the lowest rates. Prompt and careful service. Estimates furnished.

Book-buyers can save themselves much trouble and save money by sending all orders for both

*Foreign and American Books*

to our firm, prepared to furnish all Books, wherever published, promptly and at lowest rates.

## TICKNOR & COMPANY

Publish Art, Architectural, Historical, Standard, and Illustrated Books. Catalogues on application. Also the

## AMERICAN ARCHITECT

*THE OLDEST AND BEST*

Architectural publication in the country. Interesting articles on Architecture, Sanitation, Archæology, Decoration, etc., by the ablest writers. *Richly illustrated.* Issued weekly. Send stamp for specimen copy to the Publishers,

TICKNOR & COMPANY,

211 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

**Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds.** THE BIRDS OF AMERICA, from drawings made in the U. S. by John James Audubon, F.R.S., 8 vols., and THE QUADRUPEDS OF NORTH AMERICA, by John James Audubon and Rev. John Backman, 3 vols.; together, 11 vols., royal 8vo, half green morocco, gilt tops, the plates mounted on linen guards, bound by Pawson and Nicholson, clean, sound condition. New York, G. R. Lockwood, no date. $250.00.

**Congressional Proceedings, 1789-1891,** as follows: Annals of Congress, 42 vols., sheep; Congressional Debates, 15 vols., sheep; Congressional Globe, 108 vols., half Russia; Congressional Record, 119 vols., half Russia. Complete set for $250.00.

**Finances of the United States, 1790-1891,** complete set of the Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, 50 vols., half brown morocco, sound, good set, $96.00. Includes Hamilton's Reports on Public Credit, Manufactures, Mint, etc.

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,
Dealers in Standard, Choice, and Rare Books, 1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

## Webster's Unabridged Dictionary

Having recently purchased the entire remainder of the last edition of this standard work from the publishers, we are prepared to offer them at greatly reduced prices. The book may be returned within five days from date of purchase if unsatisfactory. We have them in russia, half-morocco, or sheep bindings. They won't last long. Write us for prices.

## Leary's Old Book Store,

*9 South Ninth St.,*

(First Store below Market St.) PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LONDON. NEW YORK. LEIPZIG.

## GUSTAV E. STECHERT,

**Importer of Books and Periodicals,**

810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Large Stock of Foreign Books, new as well as rare and scarce, and sets of Periodicals.

Subscriptions to Periodicals for 1893 now received.

Lowest rates, quick delivery.

Send for Catalogue.

BRANCHES:

London: 30 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Leipzig: 10 Hospital Strasse.

## S. B. LUYSTER,

79 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

AND LONDON, ENGLAND,

*Importer of Standard English Books,*

*OLD AND NEW.*

Catalogues issued bi-monthly, and sent gratis to any address, on application.

# SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS.

**Edited by ANDREW LANG.**

NEW LIMITED EDITION OF 1,000 COPIES.

Sir Walter Scott has stamped his genius on an entire country and language, and by many is considered to stand first of all the world's great novelists.

The Waverley Novels are read by millions, and in every civilized country in the world, but hitherto they have never been properly illustrated.

This edition will be enriched, at a cost of over $40,000, with proof impressions on imperial Japanese paper, of 300 original etchings from paintings by celebrated artists, among whom are many members of the Royal Society for the promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland, and such masters as **Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., R. W. Macbeth, R.A., Lockhart, Gordon Browne, Pettie, Lalauze, Lefort, Teyssonnieres,** etc., etc.

It will be edited by **Andrew Lang,** the greatest English critic and Bibliographer, who will furnish critical introductions, glossaries, and notes to each novel, supplementing the author's own notes and prefaces.

Mr. Lang was granted access to Scott's private library at Abbottsford through the courtesy of the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, to whom this edition is dedicated.

**This is the most magnificent edition ever made of the works of any novelist.**

The type will be large and new, set in a fine open page; the margins ample, and the paper a beautiful natural tint. The volume will be a small 8vo, easy to handle, and the binding vellum cloth, gilt tops, slightly trimmed. Complete in **48 volumes,** issued at the rate of about 2 volumes per month, at **$2.50 per volume.**

Also, 500 copies printed on Holland hand-made paper, with 50 additional illustrations, making a total of 350, and bound in half leather, gilt tops, at **$5.00 per volume.**

[EXTRACT FROM THE LONDON TIMES.]

"*It would be difficult to find in these days a more competent and sympathetic editor of Scott than his countryman, the brilliant and versatile man of letters who has undertaken the task.*

"*The illustrations by various competent hands are beautiful in themselves and beautifully executed, and, altogether, this edition of the Waverley Novels bids fair to become the classical edition of the great Scottish classic.*"

Prospectus and specimen pages, showing type, page, and paper, with sample illustration, sent on application.

## ESTES & LAURIAT,

PUBLISHERS,

*BOSTON.*

*** *Also, a few sets still remain unsold of our limited editions, uniform with above, of Thackeray, in 30 vols.; Dickens, 48 vols.; Bulwer, 32 vols.; Victor Hugo, 30 vols.; Dumas, 40 vols., which are offered at an advance above the original price of publication.*


LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED